

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast, possible snow. 1-1 (24-29). LONDON: Wednesday, heavy rain. 2-21. CHICAGO: Wednesday, heavy rain. 2-21. NEW YORK: Wednesday, heavy rain. 2-21. ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 11

Algeria	5.00	Denmark	125	Belgium	100	France	100
Austria	15.5	Germany	15.50	Italy	100	Spain	100
Canada	1.30	Japan	100	Sweden	100	Switzerland	100
Czechoslovakia	1.30	Poland	100	Turkey	100	U.S.	100
Dutch	1.30	Soviet Union	100	Yugoslavia	100		
East Germany	1.30						
Finland	1.30						
Great Britain	1.30						
Greece	1.30						

No. 30,745 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1981 Established 1887



President Reagan hugged Wanda Spasowski, wife of the former Polish ambassador to Washington, Ronald Spasowski, at right, who resigned and was given U.S. asylum because of the crackdown in Poland. After a meeting Tuesday in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan said that he was proud to be with "a very courageous man and woman who have acted on the highest of principle."

Poles Reported Still Resisting In Mines, Cities

VIENNA — Reports reaching the West from Poland on Tuesday described harsh treatment for political prisoners, persistent strikes and a contingency plan for Soviet bloc intervention. Warsaw Radio confirmed that thousands of Polish workers continued to defy their military rulers.

Sources in constant touch with Poland pinpointed the sealed-off city of Radom as a major center of resistance to the 10-day-old military takeover.

A spokesman in Stockholm for the embattled Solidarity trade union said that usually reliable sources had informed him that Soviet and Czechoslovak troops were on alert to intervene in Poland's most troubled regions.

The spokesman, Jacob Swiecicki, said the report suggested that Soviet troops would be used in the Baltic ports, where serious disturbances were believed to be continuing, while Czechoslovak soldiers would support Polish security forces in Silesia near the border with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Swiecicki said he had been told that the "support action" would probably be launched Saturday, the day after Christmas.

He said one of his sources, who arrived in Belgium on Monday, had spoken to another who had "special relations" with the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. The second source "could have been deliberately misled" but both men are trustworthy, Mr. Swiecicki said.

Reports from other sources who could not be named said priests were among Polish detainees being held in freezing open-air camps where there have already been reported cases of frostbite and even gangrene.



Judith Dozier, with her children Scott and Cheryl, at the balcony of their Verona apartment as they waited on Tuesday for news of her kidnapped husband, U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier.

West Germany Uneasy Over Poland Fears That Reaction Would Threaten Détente, Trade Role

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — In the last few days, some 350 people on the streets in Hamburg to protest against the killings, arrests and martial law in Poland. Karlsruher and Saarbrücken had about 100 protesters each. The numbers reached 2,000 or 3,000 Monday night in Munich, where the television cameras showed Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative leader, in hand, leading a thin torch procession.

In a country where 250,000 protesters gathered this fall to express concern about what they see as deepening East-West confrontation — in the view of many of the demonstrators by NATO armaments — the figures speak clearly. There is deep discomfort in West Germany about responding to the situation in Poland.

Some Germans say so themselves. An editorial Tuesday in the *Festscheider Anzeiger*, a newspaper of about 100,000 circulation, complained that "in the form of her protests, in the tone of her resolutions, and in the shamefully meager size of their demonstrations, the Germans are showing an astonishing reserve about Poland."

That West German miners were not protesting about the fate of their buddies in Poland is, at the east, an absolute scandal," the newspaper said.

Palpable Uneasiness

Indeed, there is sympathy here in the Poles, tortured again by a new kind of military occupation, just 37 years after the Nazis were driven from Polish soil. But there is also a palpable uneasiness among the West German people that makes the government declarations, runs the trade

unions, and calls the demonstrations. For this political class, the events in Poland, are enormously threatening for West Germany's Ostpolitik and what is left of détente.

While French workers were staging a one-hour general strike Monday, Herbert Wehner, the Social Democratic Party parliamentary whip, urged West Germans avoid any kind of sympathy stoppages. "It wouldn't help," he said.

Nothing about Poland has been heard from Erhard Eppler, the most visible leader of the anti-nuclear forces that refer to themselves as the Peace Movement, and Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International, has said little. The extreme caution of a statement put out under his name by the Socialist International — protesting that "unsolicited opinion or remarks formulated in a hard way will not aid the people of Poland" — was rejected by the Socialist parties of France and Italy, where there is deep shock about the Polish situation.

Heinrich Böll, the Nobel Prize winner, Tuesday mocked the government's position that it could not become involved in the internal affairs of Poland, saying that the position was "deliberately closing an eye to the problem."

The reaction by Mr. Böll and other Germans came after important segments of the West German press, notably the weeklies, *Die Zeit*, *Der Spiegel*, and *Stern*, suggested in editorials that the Solidarity union could not have expected a better end than its repres-

Abducted U.S. General Will Die, Caller Says

ROME — A telephone caller claimed Tuesday that Red Brigades guerrillas had sentenced to death kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and that his body would be found in the Italian countryside, the Beirut office of the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

Italian police said that they were taking the call seriously but had not yet determined whether it was authentic.

"We are trying to determine the similarities between this message and ones we have received before," said a police official.

NATO officials in Italy said they had no immediate comment on the authenticity of the communication. Gen. Dozier, 50, was kidnapped from his Verona apartment last Thursday.

The ANSA dispatch said that the caller, speaking in Arabic, did not make clear in the claim whether Gen. Dozier was already dead.

No Demands Issued

It was not clear whether the caller actually was speaking on behalf of the Red Brigades, who have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. The Red Brigades have not demanded anything in exchange for Gen. Dozier.

Italian and U.S. authorities have declared that they would not negotiate with the terrorists.

Since the kidnapping, ANSA has received three telephone calls from persons claiming to speak for the Red Brigades — one to ANSA's Milan office on the night of the kidnapping, one to the Verona office on Friday, and the third in Beirut.

Police believe that the first two calls were authentic and were investigating the third.

"The Red Brigades claim the re-

Abducted U.S. General Will Die, Caller Says

responsibility for the sentencing to death and the execution of the American general James Dozier, found guilty by a people's tribunal," the caller told the Beirut office of ANSA, saying he was speaking for the "Red Brigades of Baader-Meinhof."

They Suspected

The Baader-Meinhof group is a West German terrorist organization that some prosecutors suspect has ties to the Red Brigades.

"There is no need to call the American CIA for help in trying to liberate the imperialist American pig," the caller said. "The body of the American pig will be found in a village in the countryside and the police will find it soon after 2000 hours Italian time."

After that time passed, there was no immediate word from Italian authorities on whether a body had been found.

"We particularly chose this person to attack the American interests in Italy," the caller said. Asked by the ANSA editor why the call was made in Beirut, the man said: "We had instructions to give the communiqué to ANSA in Beirut... for maximum security. I don't have anything else to add."

Former members of the Red Brigades who have informed on their former comrades told Italian prosecutors in November that they had received arms from "low and high-level officials" in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They added that Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders opposed the arms shipments and were unaware that they were being made. The PLO has denied giving arms to the Red Brigades.

Italian prosecutors suspect some members of the Red Brigades may have received training in PLO camps in Lebanon.

Earlier Tuesday, Italian Presi-



James L. Dozier

Slow Economic Recovery in OECD Is Forecast Over the Next 2 Years

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The economies of Western industrialized nations have reached "the trough" of the current recession, and this will be followed by a modest and slow recovery next year extending into 1983, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Tuesday.

The recovery will vary markedly among OECD member countries and will amount to a combined rate of GNP growth of just more than 3 percent by the end of next year, compared with currently stagnating growth rates, according to the OECD.

During the same period, unemployment throughout the OECD area — comprising North America, Western Europe and Japan — will climb from a current level of around 26 million to a record of 28.5 million in mid-1982, the organization said. The jobless repre-

sented 8 percent of the area's labor force.

In Europe, the rate will reach 10 percent of the work force during the first half of 1983, totaling more than 16 million unemployed, OECD said.

Meantime, with most member governments adhering to restrictive monetary and fiscal policies, the growth in the rate of inflation will gradually slow among most of the 24 member nations from its present 9.5-percent rate to just over 8 percent in the first half of 1983, the OECD said.

Presenting the organization's semiannual outlook report to journalists at OECD's Paris headquarters on Tuesday, Sylvia Ostry, head of the organization's economic department, reiterated OECD's commitment to restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.

Mrs. Ostry, a Canadian, also indicated the shortcomings — and



Militiamen stopped a civilian car on a main street in Warsaw early last Friday morning during the curfew. The driver was allowed to proceed. The picture was taken by a Dutch photographer.

Pope Warns Cardinals On Threats to Peace

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II warned Tuesday that crises in his native Poland and elsewhere are posing serious threats to world peace.

He declared his solidarity with workers and appealed that his fellow Poles be spared any more suffering.

In a message to cardinals reviewing the year, the pope recalled with emotion "his meeting last January with Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader, who has been sentenced martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13. In his day of peace message Monday, which had been prepared before the military takeover, he made no specific mention of Poland.

The pontiff addressed the cardinals Tuesday shortly after meeting with an emissary of Poland's bishops in his first direct contact with clergy from his homeland since the martial law crackdown.

"Dark Clouds"

He said "dark clouds" threatening peace had arisen from Poland, the Middle East and Central America. He also denounced the use of "international terrorism" and its aims of destabilization, noting that he and Anwar Sadat were both targets of assassins in the past year. Sadat was killed Oct. 13 in Cairo. The pope was wounded May 13 in St. Peter's Square.

Turning to Poland, the pope said to Italian, "Once again I hope that further suffering may be spared to my country, already so tried by war events during its tor-

mented history. I entrust to the Madonna the situation which has been set by the declaration of martial law.

"I pray to the Madonna of the Poles and I appeal for a peaceful solution in the mutual collaboration between the authorities and citizens, in the full respect for the civil, national, spiritual and religious identity of this country. My thoughts and my affection, the anxiety and wishes of the entire world are addressed to Poland in this dramatic moment."

The pontiff, receiving the cardinals in the Paul VI audience hall for the traditional year-end address, gave particular emphasis in his speech to his meeting with Mr. Walesa. He declared that the church "is on the side of workers."

Source of Terrorism

He also said international terrorism is traceable to "hate and ideological confusion, in the attempt to sow uncertainty and fear in the international setting."

The Vatican said the pope met with Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish bishops' conference, who arrived late Monday. Two Vatican emissaries were admitted to Poland last weekend.

The pope and Monsignor Dabrowski also celebrated a Mass for peace in Poland in the pontiff's private chapel, according to a Vatican spokesman.

No U.S. Retreat Seen In Quarrel With Begin

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the fourth time since Ronald Reagan became president, U.S.-Israeli relations have come under severe strain, and this time the administration appears intent on making clear that it no longer will endorse what it regards as unacceptable conduct by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

That, senior U.S. officials say privately, is the message underlying the U.S. action last Friday in suspending the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel in retaliation for its essential annexation of the Golan Heights.

Privately Concerned

And, these officials add, that message in no way has been altered by the administration's public warning of the other check to Mr. Begin's unprecedented bitter denunciation of the U.S. move.

Mr. Reagan's top national security aides — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and Edwin Meese Sr., the presidential counselor — all reacted to Mr. Begin's attack by treating the incident as a dispute among old friends.

While the principal American Jewish organizations have issued statements of continuing support for Israel, many of their leaders are known to be privately concerned at what they considered an unnecessary provocation by Mr. Begin and are understood to be counseling Israel that it would be wise to

cool off the dispute. The same cautionary advice also is understood to have been given by the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

U.S. officials say that while the administration would like to see the storm blow over, its position in the current dispute was summarized by Mr. Haig's statement Sunday that the United States is determined "not to create an atmosphere in which blank checks are available for the leadership in Israel."

The big imponderable in this situation, the officials concede, is how the fiercely independent Mr. Begin will read the message and respond to it. As one put it Monday: "We are going on the assumption that once he's had a chance to cool off, he'll realize that without U.S. support he has no place to go and he'll be more sensitive to U.S. interests and more careful about embarrassing the United States in the future. If not, he's going to find that, while we won't abandon Israel in case of real need, no one in Washington is going to lose any sleep over giving him back the strategic cooperation agreement or other things that he wants from us."

The same official admitted that Mr. Begin almost certainly will be unwilling to accept that message at first and probably will take the fact that his support in the American Jewish community and Congress will enable him once again to force Washington to be the first to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Argentine Gets New President

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, commander of the army and member of the ruling three-man junta, was sworn in Tuesday as president to replace the ailing Gen. Roberto E. Viola.

Gen. Galtieri, 55, whose term runs till March 29, 1984, will maintain his position in the army and the junta. He took the oath in the congress building, which has not been in use since the coup that toppled President Isabel Peron in March, 1976.

Qadhafi Seems to Aim To Soften His Image As a World Maverick

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — The Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, has shown increasing signs that he fears U.S. economic or military moves against his rule and is seeking to tone down his image as an international maverick, according to diplomatic sources here.

The assessments, based on Col. Qadhafi's public statements and on conversations with other Libyan officials, do not mean the Libyan hostility toward U.S. policy has diminished, but rather that he feels threatened by Washington's hard-line attitude, the sources said.

"They are terribly preoccupied that this may be a step in a mounting line by the United States of economic sanctions and maybe even military action," said a European with frequent access to Libyan officials. "Fear of the United States has been the overriding factor here for the last several months."

Several low-level government officials, apparently reflecting the fears, questioned a visiting U.S. correspondent about the possibility of a U.S. economic boycott and the whereabouts of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

"What could the United States gain from an attack?" asked one. "It would be like a big man with tattoos on his arm beating up on a child."

Propaganda Barrage

The questions have flowed in part from a steady barrage of propaganda in the official Libyan press and television depicting the United States as a powerful enemy bent on putting down an Arab world whose cause Col. Qadhafi defends despite defections from such "pigs of the Gulf" as Saudi Arabia. During a recent television editorial lambasting the United States, for example, a film excerpt was screened showing Mr. Reagan in an old cowboy role — roundly beating his adversary in a classic western fight.

The day after the Reagan administration announced suspension of a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel because of its annexation of the Golan Heights, the main headline in an official Libyan newspaper read: "The American Administration Announces Its Support of the Zionist Decision to Annex Golan."

More concretely, the diplomats said, the questions reflect doubts inspired by the shooting down of two Libyan SA-2 jets by U.S. F-14s last August during U.S. maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra,

which Tripoli has claimed as Libyan territorial waters. Radio news reports that Washington may be planning more such maneuvers next month were treated with apparent concern by low-level officials escorting a group of foreign journalists in Libya last week.

In addition, the diplomatic informants said, Col. Qadhafi and his lieutenants have begun to fear isolation from the West Europeans with whom Libya maintains active and vital economic relations. It is against this background, they explained, that Col. Qadhafi responded swiftly last month to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddeï's request that Libyan troops leave neighboring Chad, and that Libya has assured European governments that it no longer will combat opponents on its soil with assassination teams.

Conciliatory Moves

Apparently on the basis of these conciliatory moves, France said last week that Col. Qadhafi no longer is seeking to destabilize other countries but to improve its relations with Libya, which had been strained to the breaking point by the burning of the French Embassy in Tripoli in February, 1980.

"They also would like to have better relations with the United States," a European ambassador said. "But they just don't know how."

The momentum of Libyan policies would seem to make any such peacemaking difficult. Soviet advisers, estimated here to number about 3,000, are present throughout the Libyan armed forces, including the general staff headquarters next to Col. Qadhafi's offices.

"This means they are in a position to exercise considerable influence in military matters," a knowledgeable source said.

In addition, he said, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and North Korean experts are involved in maintaining Libya's predominantly Soviet-supplied Air Force and East Germans are said to coordinate his internal security apparatus.

"Aside from whatever leverage Moscow may gain from this role, Col. Qadhafi's government also has irritated Washington by hiring former Green Berets and CIA employees to train Libyans and maintain equipment. Among them is Edwin P. Wilson, who — although under indictment in the United States for allegedly shipping explosives in 1976 for Libyan terrorist training operations — lives in a comfortable villa in Tripoli's seaside Andalus district.

Bush: A Low-Keyed Crisis Manager in U.S.

Polish Situation Gives Vice President First Real Chance to Perform Job

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While President Reagan was relaxing at his residence in the White House last weekend, Vice President Bush was 100 yards away in the basement Situation Room in the West Wing, conferring about Poland with national security and intelligence officials.

Later Saturday morning, Mr. Bush presided over a review of Poland in the Cabinet Room. It was the fourth time in a week that he had conducted a high-level meeting in Mr. Reagan's absence, performing a role originally contemplated in March when Mr. Reagan selected him as the coordinator of "crisis management."

In fact, it was Mr. Bush who got the first call 10 days ago from Adm. James V. Nance, the acting national security adviser, about the unsettling and initially confusing reports from Poland. Mr. Bush then informed Mr. Reagan, who was at Camp David, Md.

Events Unclear

The last week has marked the first time that Mr. Bush has performed his "crisis management" role for an extended time. But

there has been a change from the original plans in March: a decision after the Polish situation erupted to shift the name of the unit under Mr. Bush from the "crisis management group" to the "special situation group."

"We didn't want to suggest that every time the group met, it was a crisis situation," said Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor.

Others said that the name change also underscored the administration's desire not to magnify the urgency of the Polish situation when it was still unclear just what was going on there.

The special situation group consists of everyone on the National Security Council, except for the president. Thus the key members Mr. Bush presided over were the secretaries of state and defense, the director of central intelligence, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Meese and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d.

All accounts, Mr. Bush conducted the "SSG" meetings in a crisp, businesslike manner. "It was not a case of him spearheading policy decisions in any dynamic, aggressive way,"

said a White House official. "Bush feels that the role of the vice president is not to get out front, but to be low key about it."

No. 2 Man

Meanwhile with Mr. Bush being pushed toward center stage, Adm. Nance also found himself in the middle of things. A former aide to Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, the admiral never had a prominent role as the No. 2 man on the National Security Council staff until he began to fill in for Richard V. Allen in recent weeks.

Mr. Allen began a leave of absence last month while the Justice Department investigated alleged inaccuracies in his financial statement, and his acceptance of two watches from a Japanese friend last January.

White House officials said Adm. Nance was still a bit reclusive at some meetings. For example, at one session with the president in the Cabinet Room, he declined to sit at the Cabinet table even though there were several chairs available.

But these same aides said he had performed exceedingly well by quickly providing written ma-



U.S. Vice President Bush

Thursday did Mr. Reagan issue his first extensive comment on Poland — a stern declaration that the United States was not so "naive" as to doubt that the Soviet Union fully supported the crackdown.

White House officials, however, maintain that any delay in producing a firm comment on the situation resulted, not from top aides being scattered, but from the initial fragility of information.

"The first two or three days

we had very little information available," said an administration official. "We decided to be very cautious in what we said, and not to say things that might turn out to be false."

"It's ironic that some of the same people who said Ronald Reagan is a hawk or a warmonger are now saying that he should have made stronger statements on Poland," he said. "To make such a claim shows no understanding of the importance of erring on the side of caution."

Sources Say Banks Reject Polish Loans

ZURICH (Reuters) — Western banks have decided to reject a Polish request for \$350 million of bridging finance to help Warsaw meet interest payments due this year on outstanding debt, banking sources here and in Frankfurt said Tuesday.

The sources said a working group of eight leading European and U.S. banks, which met here Monday, now will seek to find out what the Polish side plans to do in the light of the rejection.

Agreement Unlikely

The eight key Western banks represented at Monday's meeting were West Germany's Dresdner Bank, one of the biggest creditors; Barclays Bank International and Lloyds Bank International of London; Austria's Credit Anstalt; France's Banque Nationale de Paris; the Swiss Bank Corp.; Citicorp and the Bank of America.

Poland's announcement that it cannot meet the interest payment due next week without new loans could jeopardize an agreement reached earlier this month, but not yet signed, covering \$2.4 billion, or roughly 95 percent of the principal scheduled to be paid to Western banks during the first three quarters of 1981.

Some banks have threatened to repudiate the agreement if the interest payment is not made.

The sources said the aim of contacting the Polish side will be to find out if the Polish foreign trade bank, Bank Handlowy, will pay interest due on the debt.

This was a condition made by Western banks in an agreement worked out earlier this year to reschedule principal due for repayment in the last three quarters of 1981.

Telexes to 22 Banks

At the beginning of last week Bank Handlowy sent telexes to 22 banks asking for \$350 million of bridging finance to help pay the interest, estimated at around \$450 million.

All eight banks attending Monday's meeting have decided to reject the demand, and the others approached will do likewise, the sources said.

A member of the working group will now try to find out what the Poles plan to do about the interest payments in light of the refusals, they said.

"We are putting the ball back in the Polish court," one source said.

The working group does not plan to make any further recommendations to the 20-bank multinational task force that negotiated the agreement until the Polish side makes its attitude known, the sources said.

Pressure Suggested

Some bankers earlier had suggested pressure be put on the Soviet Union to help Poland meet the promised interest payments, they noted.

The working group considers the rescheduling agreement to be still valid and Monday's meeting was partly devoted to technical work preparing for its eventual signing, they said.

British, Swiss and American bankers have said that they did not want to increase their Polish exposure by lending any more money. American bankers have been reluctant to make new loans to Poland since 1976. As a result, their share of the bank debt dropped from 25 percent to less than 10 percent, or about \$1.3 billion.



West Germany Fears Move On Poland Might Hurt Role

(Continued from Page 1)

could not be definitively evaluated. The essential difference of opinion between the West Germans, on the one hand, and the Americans and French on the other, was about whether the Polish military leadership had any margin for maneuver outside Soviet directives. The government here persisted in its conviction that it did — this was reason enough, it was said, not to create a fait accompli with sanctions that would remove any Soviet interest in avoiding open intervention.

The thinking of the Social Democratic-led government and that of the general public appears to come together in the still-unspoken awareness that any direct snub against the Polish military regime, the Soviet Union, or the Warsaw Pact will finally foreclose on the 10-year detente period in which West Germany has been able to improve its relations with Eastern Europe and assume a dominating trade position there.

With some measure of desperation, the West Germans have urged that the West hold out on its judgments on Poland for even a matter of a few weeks. One official in Bonn said that the government felt that sanctions might mean a return to Cold War circumstances in which West Berlin would again become vulnerable and the entire East-West German border a source of tensions. Moreover, he said, the country might have to contend with a vast and devastating outflow of capital if an atmosphere of heightened tension were not avoided.

The country's leading neo-socialist editorial voice, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, Tuesday explained the lack of willingness of the government and much of the country to point out the Soviet Union as the cause of the events in Poland as part of a methodical thought process.

Following such reasoning, the newspaper said, the Russians "must not be too deeply bound into the rape of Poland, or a dangerous truth would come into the light: that the process of detente once again has not withstood profound examination."

U.S. Aide Meets Lms

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who is touring Western Europe to review options available to the West over Poland, met Tuesday with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, an official spokesman said.

The meeting took place as the North Atlantic alliance was still weighing restricting food and other aid to Poland because of the worsening situation there. Mr. Eagleburger is visiting Western capitals to seek agreement on a coordinated approach on Poland.

Reports From Poland Cite Resistance, Cruel Ordeal

(Continued from Page 1)

journalists' association, and Jerzy Markuszewski, a film director.

There were conflicting reports on the condition of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, who had been under house arrest at a villa near Warsaw.

The Italian newspaper Stampa Sera, based in Turin, said that reports received Paris by private channels said that Mr. Walesa had tried to escape from the guest house and may have been transferred to a prison. There were no further details, and no sources were cited for the reports.

Western sources in Stockholm said he was unwell and "imprisoned in complete isolation."

But Polish Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, who conferred with the pope at the Vatican on Tuesday, was quoted by a newspaper in Finland as saying that Mr. Walesa was "physically well" when visited by a church representative two days earlier.

Ordeals of Prisoners

The radio reported that Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, said at a news conference that Mr. Walesa would be released "as soon as the situation in the country permits this."

A forbidding account of ordeals undergone by some Polish detainees — variously estimated at between 15,000 and 75,000 — was contained in the latest reports reaching the West.

Sources quoted students as saying that prisoners in the camps had been beaten in a "health run" — a Polish term for running the gauntlet. It was used in Radom during disorders in 1976 against higher food prices, when hundreds of workers were forced to run between two lines of militiamen who lashed them with batons.

U.S. Leftist Is Released After 11 Months in Jail

NEW YORK — Cathlyn Wilkerson, a former Weather Underground member, was freed from jail Tuesday after serving 11 months of a one- to three-year sentence for possession of dynamite.

Her conviction stemmed from a March 6, 1970, explosion in a Greenwich Village townhouse that resulted in the death of three of Miss Wilkerson's comrades in the Weather Underground. Police said the leftist group was using the townhouse as a bomb factory.

France, Algeria Reach Gas Accord

PARIS — Algeria and France have agreed on a new price structure for the purchase of Algerian gas, ending a 22-month dispute that strained relations between Paris and Algiers, a spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry announced.

The spokesman declined to disclose the new price figures, but he said that the agreement was reached Sunday between the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and the Algerian foreign minister, Mohammed Seddik Benyahia.

Under a new contract that the spokesman said should be negotiated by the end of next month, France will buy about 9 billion cubic meters of Algerian natural gas a year. The current 4 billion cubic meters represent 15 percent of French needs.

Record Award in Britain

LONDON — A High Court judge Monday awarded a record \$414,963 (about \$775,200) for personal injuries to Mrs. Carol Browne, 38, who was given a permanently paralyzing spinal injection while giving birth to her son.

U.S. Sends Signal to Begin It Will Not Support All Acts

(Continued from Page 1)

swerve away from a collision course.

U.S. officials asserted that the Golan annexation, its timing during the Polish crisis and Mr. Begin's vitriolic rhetoric have shocked and embarrassed many of Israel's usually staunch congressional supporters to the point where they are likely to be silent or offer only pro-forma defenses of Israel's behavior.

So far, however, the signs from Jerusalem are that the Israelis not only are not listening but are also continuing to misread Washington's intentions. Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne reported Monday that Israeli officials regard the administration's

position that restoring the strategic cooperation accord depends on "the overall situation in the Middle East" as unacceptable linkage to other aspects of Israeli policy.

Such linkage exists, U.S. officials have conceded, to the extent that Washington wants to see Israel make a sincere try at progress in such important elements of the Middle East peace process as the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

In the same way, Washington has made clear that it would not want the buildup of military forces in northern Israel to lead to an unprovoked attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization units in southern Lebanon.

Since the administration concedes privately that it would be politically unrealistic to expect Israel to rescind the Golan annexation, it adopted the "overall situation" standard so that the strategic cooperation agreement could be revived even if Israel makes only a cosmetic gesture about the Golan Heights.

Brezhnev Presses U.S. to Return to 'Normal Relations'

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States should abandon "the senseless arms race" and "return to the path of normal relations," says Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Responding to written questions from NBC chief diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb, the Soviet leader said the current arms negotiations that the two nations are holding in Geneva "will determine whether the danger of outbreak of nuclear war will increase or decrease."

Mr. Brezhnev, the network said Monday, expressed a concern that his country and the United States are sliding toward a confrontation. "The dangerous zeal in stepping up the arms race must be curbed," he said.

"It is necessary to reduce the heat of the tensions, to extinguish the dangerous hotbeds of crisis situations, to abandon the policy of the senseless arms race and to return to the path of normal relations between states," he said.

"Artificial obstacles" are preventing the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, said Mr. Brezhnev, adding that his country is ready to resume strategic arms control negotiations, according to NBC.

Former Follower Slays Sikh Leader

NEW DELHI — A Sikh religious leader was assassinated by a former follower who was immediately shot and killed by the victim's bodyguard in a western suburb of New Delhi, the police said Tuesday.

Police Commissioner Pritam Singh Bhinder said Jathebar Santokh Singh, president of Delhi's Sikh religious shrine management committee, was shot Monday night at point-blank range when he emerged from a Sikh shrine after attending a religious congregation.

Santokh Singh's bodyguard immediately shot the assailant, identified as Soban Singh, a former follower of the Sikh leader.

Mexico Triples Price For Regular Gasoline

MEXICO CITY — The price of regular gasoline in Mexico is being tripled, effective immediately, from 36 cents a gallon to \$1.08 a gallon, the state petroleum monopoly Pemex announced.

The price of low-lead or premium gasoline will go from a current level of about \$1.08 to almost \$1.80 a gallon. Diesel fuel prices will jump from 16 cents to 36 cents a gallon, Pemex said Monday.

Voice of America News Director Resigns After Reports of Turmoil

By Barbara Crosscut
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the Voice of America's news division, a strong advocate of journalistic independence for the agency, has resigned.

The departure of Bernard H. Kamenske, 54, comes after a period of internal turmoil in the organization growing out of what journalists in the network saw as an increasing tendency on the part of the Reagan administration to stress the propaganda or commentary function of the Voice.

On Jan. 3 Mr. Kamenske is due to join Cable News Network as senior news editor in Washington, the television company announced Monday.

Mr. Kamenske, who had been with the Voice for 26 years, broke down in tears when telling the staff Monday about his resignation. He was widely credited with framing the 1976 charter that sought to guarantee newsroom independence from any management attempts to interfere with the work of journalists.

R. Peter Straus, who was director of the Voice during the early years of the Carter administration, said Monday Mr. Kamenske, "He is one of the most remarkable, experienced and honest of newsmen, fiercely dedicated to the integrity of the profession."

Mr. Kamenske was privately known to be critical of the policy direction coming from the office of Charles Z. Wick, the director of the United States International Communications Agency, the Voice's parent agency. He had also expressed reservations about reorganization being undertaken within the network by its new director, James B. Conkling, a former entertainment industry businessman who was appointed this year by President Reagan.

Mr. Kamenske had reportedly quarreled on at least one occasion with Mr. Conkling over coverage of a State Department report. The Voice news division — unlike the commentary function of the network, which is expected to disseminate Washington's views — is charged in the charter with broad-

casting "accurate, objective and comprehensive news."

In an interview Monday, however, Mr. Kamenske said that he leaves the Voice feeling confident that it will weather its recent upheaval.

"The current situation in Poland has shown how crucial we are as a news organization," Mr. Kamenske said. "Throughout the crisis Mr. Conkling has seemed very supportive and helpful."

Referring to several recent appointments at the Voice, Mr. Kamenske said, "I think these people want what's best for the country. I happen to believe its greatest strength is the idealism of our system — and that includes press freedom."

"I believe I have taken the issue as far as it can be brought," he said, in talking about his move to the cable network. "I was born a newsman. I lived a newsman and I will die a newsman."

Alan Hell, chief of the news and current affairs office, said in a cable to Voice of America correspondents announcing Mr. Kamenske's resignation, "As the principal behind-the-scenes architect of the charter legislation five years ago, Bernie left an indelible legacy."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Danish Premier to Attempt Cabinet

COPENHAGEN — Premier Anker Joergensen, Denmark's Social Democratic leader, said Tuesday he had accepted Queen Margrethe's request to try to form a new minority government.

His new Cabinet was not expected to be formed until after Christmas and was likely to be either a purely Social Democratic one or a coalition of the Social Democrats and the small centrist Liberal Party.

The queen asked Mr. Joergensen to try to form a government after a second round of talks with representatives of the nine parties returned to the new Folketing (parliament) in the inconclusive Dec. 8 general election, parliamentary sources said.

Welsh MP Joins Social Democrats

LONDON — Britain's opposition Labor Party, torn by quarrels between moderate and left-wing factions, suffered another setback Tuesday when one more member of Parliament defected to the Social Democrats.

Edwyf Hudson Davies from Wales said the Labor Party had become "a two-headed monster bent on devouring itself" and announced he was quitting to become the 28th Social Democrat in the 635-seat House of Commons.

He was the 26th Labor parliamentarian to desert to the SDP, which has formed an alliance with the Liberals and is emerging as a serious threat to the entrenched two-party system.

Judge Postpones Trial of Hinckley

WASHINGTON — A judge has postponed the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr., charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan on March 30, a Justice Department official said Tuesday.

He said the trial, due to open on Jan. 4, had been delayed because of a government appeal on a lower court ruling barring the use in the trial of documents seized from Mr. Hinckley's prison cell and statements he made on the day of his arrest. The government wants to use the material to counter Mr. Hinckley's claim that he was insane at the time of the shooting outside a Washington hotel.

A new trial date will be set after the appeals court issues its decision, which might not be until February, the official said.

Williams Abscam Conviction Upheld

NEW YORK — A federal judge on Tuesday rejected an attempt by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. to have his Abscam conviction for bribery and conspiracy overturned on grounds that the government violated due process.

In a monthlong trial last April, government lawyers contended that Sen. Williams accepted a free, hidden 18-percent share in a Virginia titanium mine in return for his agreement to get government contracts for the mine. The purchase of the mine was to be financed by a \$100-million loan from Sheikh Yassir Habib, a non-existent Arab impersonated by an FBI agent.

Sen. Williams, a New Jersey Democrat, was convicted in May. He was the seventh member of Congress and the only senator to be convicted of political corruption in the FBI undercover operation known as Abscam. Debate on his expulsion from the Senate has been scheduled for early in 1982. Sen. Williams has maintained that Abscam amounted to overreaching and government misconduct.

Turkish Premier Shuffles Cabinet

ANKARA — Turkey's military-backed government was reshuffled Tuesday when four ministers resigned and new appointments were made amid reports saying that more changes would be made in the near future.

The four ministers were in charge of customs and monopolies, health, industry and energy and natural resources.

Premier Bulend Ulusu hinted at the reshuffle in October by saying that he would understand if "any of my ministers excuses himself because of weariness." However, despite the continuous press queries no Cabinet ministers expressed fatigue during the last two months.

Although the announcement made by the premier said that the head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, "had accepted the resignations of the four ministers," the ministers themselves said that they were surprised by this decision.

Donovan Asks Special Investigation

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan asked Tuesday that a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate allegations that he and his former construction company made illegal payments to a union official. He said that he was tired of being "besieged by false statements, leaks and innuendo."

Mr. Donovan said at a hastily scheduled press conference that he had written Attorney General William French Smith to ask him to appoint the prosecutor to investigate the allegations. The labor secretary denied that he or his company had ever done anything illegal.

Pope to Visit Gabon, Nigeria in February

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will visit Nigeria and Gabon on a weeklong voyage in February, the Vatican announced.

It will be the pontiff's first visit abroad since he was wounded in an assassination attempt in May and his 10th since he was elected pope in October, 1978. The pope visited six countries in Africa — but not Nigeria or Gabon — in May, 1980.

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Weinberger Stresses Need for Japan to Lift Its Share of Defense

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has urged the Japanese to acquire sufficient military power to defend their nation up to 1,000 miles offshore.

It was the most specific and forceful public statement yet from the Reagan administration that Japan should pick up a greater share of the burden of its defense.

The request Monday seemed certain to generate even more resistance from the Japanese, who have steadily opposed efforts by successive U.S. administrations to have Japan assume more responsibility for the defense of the Western Pacific.

But senior officials in the Pentagon said that the administration had assigned high priority in 1982 to getting Japan and allies of the United States in Europe to increase their military strength. The officials pointed to a speech by the U.S. ambassador in West Germany, Arthur F. Burns, earlier this month in which he suggested that the United States would withdraw its troops from Europe if the allies were not making forthright contributions to their own defense.

Reference to Troops
Mr. Burns, in an address to the German Foreign Policy Association, referred to the 350,000 U.S. troops stationed in and around Europe. "They will not stand if they are not well trained," he said. "If Europeans were not willing to reaffirm their alliance with the United States, there may well be a growing sentiment in America to turn back upon itself and let Europe depend on its own resources or upon Soviet good will."

Mr. Weinberger, who was interviewed by the Japan Broadcasting Corp. for an hour via satellite, spoke in the same vein but was less pointed. "My only concern in all of these matters," he said, "is that we not get a situation in which public opinion in the United States would feel that there was not sufficient effort being made."

Noting the distaste of the Japanese for military expenditures, Mr. Weinberger reviewed what he considered to be the threat from the Soviet Union and called on Japanese leaders to persuade the Japanese people of the need for a greater effort.

Reluctance by Leaders
"It seems to me the essence of leadership is to point out these facts, even though they may initially be felt to be unpopular," Mr. Weinberger said. Few Japanese premiers or other leading officials have yet been willing to urge Japan to increase its military power.

The defense secretary, in laying out the administration's desires for a greater military contribution from Japan, appeared to be trying to meet a common Japanese complaint, which is that the United States is not specific in the military contributions it wants from Japan.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks also represented a shift in U.S. tactics toward Japan on the defense issue. Before, U.S. officials often cited Japan's low rate of military spending and urged that Tokyo spend more.

But in this interview, the transcript of which was made available at the Pentagon, Mr. Weinberger said: "The allocation of Japan's defense expenditures is clearly a matter for the Japanese government and the Japanese people." He said, "What we are talking about is the allocation of proper roles."

Matter for Government
"How Japan fulfills its part of the cost-sharing, its portion of the defense burden," Mr. Weinberger said, "is very clearly a matter for the Japanese government to decide itself. But it may well require an additional defensive expenditure, just as our additions to our defensive strength are clearly requiring a substantial increase in American total expenditures."

In pointing out what the Reagan administration wants from Japan, Mr. Weinberger said, "That would be to provide for the self-defense of the Japanese islands and defense of the airspace and the sea lanes up to a thousand miles from the shoreline."

That would include the entire Sea of Japan through which the Soviet surface and submarine fleet must pass from its base at Vladivostok to reach the open Pacific. The Japanese could bottle up the Soviet fleet by closing four relatively narrow exits. A fifth, north of the island of Sakhalin, is difficult to navigate.

Mr. Weinberger said that the United States "will be increasing, without any question, in a substantial way, our Pacific-based naval strength — carriers, aircraft, submarines — and this will of course be a direct, immediate benefit to the defense of Japan."

He also said that there had been no thought that Japan would assume a military role in the Indian Ocean but rather that it would take over its own self-defense so that U.S. forces would be freed for duty in the Indian Ocean and "in areas of the Pacific which nevertheless are areas which, because of the Soviet strength, present an ultimate threat to Japan."

The defense secretary said the United States was prepared to help Japan to acquire the weapons needed. He said, "When it is determined, for example, that Japan would need a new anti-submarine plane or a new anti-submarine capability, torpedoes, something of that kind, then if we had it we would undertake to provide it. If Japan could manufacture it and wanted to do that, that would be fine."

than recent comparable estimates made by the administration.

The new pressures on the tax and deficit sides of the budget triangle came as 27 senators from the Northeast and Midwest, some of them strong conservatives and supporters of Mr. Reagan's economic program, warned that they would not continue to vote for cuts in federal spending programs vital to their regions unless supporting energy and military outlays that they say favor Southern and Western states.

On Tuesday, Mr. Reagan was to be given a proposal drafted by his aides for tax increases that would raise more than \$40 billion in 1983 and 1984.

[Mr. Reagan has begun to make tentative decisions about budget cuts for 1983, and a White House official stressed anew the president's opposition to tax increases. The Associated Press reported from Washington.



Sir Edward Youde

U.K. Names Governor of Hong Kong

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Edward Youde, 57, a career diplomat and former British ambassador to China, has been appointed the next governor of Hong Kong, the government announced Tuesday.

Sir Edward will succeed Sir Murray Maclehoose, 64, who retires April after 10 years as governor.

Sir Murray, the longest serving governor of Hong Kong, is a former ambassador to Saigon and Copenhagen. He said he was delighted with the choice of Sir Edward as his successor. "Sir Edward has outstanding qualifications to serve Hong Kong, where he is well known," he said.

Sir Edward, a fluent Chinese speaker who has served four tours in Peking and was ambassador there from 1974-78, was widely tipped for the \$249,000 (\$31,630) a year job.

Britain's lease from China of Hong Kong, a 404-square-mile territory with a population of 5 million, expires in 1997.

One of its problems is uncertainty over what will happen then. The main difficulties during Sir Murray's tenure were illegal immigration from mainland China and the arrival of a flood of Vietnamese refugee boat people. About 16,000 boat people remain in camps in the colony.

Sir Edward, a graduate of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, joined the Foreign Office in 1947.

In 1949, while serving in Peking, he was a hero of the HMS Amethyst episode, going alone behind battle lines to negotiate the release of the British frigate, trapped in the Yangtze River during the Chinese civil conflict.

Sir Edward has also served in Washington and New York. Since 1978 he has been chief clerk and deputy undersecretary of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London.

Support Seen for Foes Of Cambodian Regime

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Malaysia's foreign minister, Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, said Tuesday that "a number of countries" have privately expressed willingness to help strengthen anti-Communist Cambodian groups resisting the Vietnamese occupation of their homeland.

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie made the remark in a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Thailand in which he and 48 Malaysian ambassadors in posts around the world toured refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie also expressed confidence that a coalition government of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups would emerge despite recent indications that the most powerful faction, the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, is resisting coalition proposals put forward by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Taking a somewhat softer line than in his past statements on the subject, Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said it was "not necessary" that Malaysia itself help arm the two non-Communist resistance factions, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann and a group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of state.

Asked if he had received any indications that countries outside the association — made up of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — would supply financial or military aid to the non-Communist groups, the Malaysian foreign minister said, "There are a number of countries willing to do this, but I shall not name them." He gave the assurances were given "in confidence."

However, he indicated that the countries were Western nations, and he said the willingness to give aid did not depend on formation of a coalition.

ASEAN has promoted a coalition under the banner of the Khmer Rouge government to increase pressure on Hanoi to withdraw its estimated 200,000 troops from Cambodia. Although driven from power nearly three years ago and discredited internationally because of its reported massacre of thousands of Cambodians from 1975 to 1979, the Khmer Rouge regime known as Democratic Kampuchea retains UN recognition as Cambodia's legal government.

In a meeting on Dec. 10, ASEAN foreign ministers endorsed proposals that tend to favor the non-Communist groups by allowing them to keep their separate identities in a loose coalition with the Khmer Rouge.

The association's aim is to build up the non-Communist elements to persuade the Vietnamese that they can withdraw from Cambodia without handing power back to the 30,000 to 40,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The Khmer Rouge is supported by China, Hanoi's most feared enemy.

Khmer Rouge Wants Time
Both Mr. Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk have accepted the ASEAN proposals, but Khmer Rouge leaders have asked for two months to consider them and consult their followers.

In recent days, the clandestine Khmer Rouge radio has been broadcasting the purported results of these consultations, in which various military units were said to have agreed that a loose coalition would not strengthen resistance to the Vietnamese.

Instead, they reportedly have supported proposals for a more tightly structured coalition government comprised of a three-member state presidium, a premier and eight ministerial posts, plus a three-member "military coordinating committee."

Mr. Son Sann dissociated himself from such a coalition because, he said, it would allow the Khmer Rouge to "sell out" his faction, which claims 9,000 fighters.

According to Western diplomats, the Khmer Rouge appears to be laying the groundwork to reject the ASEAN-backed coalition and offer counterproposals closer to the original concept.

However, Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie put a different interpretation Tuesday on the Khmer Rouge "consultations," insisting that the leaders needed to go through this exercise to persuade followers fighting in Cambodia to go along with ASEAN's ideas.

"If they wanted to reject it, they could have rejected it out of hand already," Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said. "It's never been in their style to do this." He added that ASEAN had not even discussed the possibility of Khmer Rouge rejection of the coalition.

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said the purpose of Monday's border tour was to give his envoys first-hand knowledge of the Cambodian problem and to "demonstrate solidarity with Thailand."

Canadian Town Is Really in Dire Straits

United Press International

NEW DUNDEE, Ontario — A town that changed its name to "Dire Straits" because Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said only the most hard-pressed cities would receive help now says it will secede from Canada to qualify for aid to Third World countries.

The constitution of the proposed city-state has been posted in a local tavern and Dire Straitians have invited other Canadians — "cancer people" — to stream in and benefit from international aid to impoverished countries.

Gerhard Hess, a Dire Straits city councilman, said that the council decided to secede early this month but only recently got around to publicizing the fact.

The town, originally New Dundee, has a population of about 1,000. It gained prominence three months ago when residents altered its name after Mr. Trudeau warned that his government's budget would help only those Canadians who found themselves in "absolute dire straits."

"We maintain that the internal affairs of a country ought to be settled by the people of that country themselves and no foreign interference is allowed. The Chinese government and people firmly support the just position of the Korean people calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the creation of 'two Koreas,'" he said.

Mr. Zhao's remarks were consistent with previous Chinese pronouncements, in which Peking has fully backed Pyongyang in its opposition to the government in Seoul. But the prominence given his visit comes at a time when the Chinese have also increased their criticism of the United States for its reported plans to sell new military fighters to the Nationalist government in Taiwan.

Last week, Deng Xiaoping, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party who is widely viewed as China's most powerful official, told editors from Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency that if military sales to Taiwan went through, "we shall react sharply. China will not swallow this. This is interference in our internal affairs."

His words echoed what some Chinese officials have said privately. Mr. Deng added, "Official American representatives tell us that no decision has yet been made on this question. We told them our opinion very clearly."

Mr. Zhao's visit to Korea has been viewed as another element in Peking's strategy of improving ties with most of its neighbors. Last week, an initial round of border talks between China and India ended in Peking with no real progress on their disputed frontier but with both sides pledging to continue discussions. Earlier, a military delegation visited Pakistan.

The Chinese are still reviewing an offer made by the Soviet Union last September to resume their stalled border talks. While the Chinese have not yet rejected the offer, Mr. Deng reportedly told the Yugoslav editors that he doubted such talks would lead anywhere. China is no even worse terms with Vietnam, its southern neighbor, following their border war in early 1979.

Some Peking-based diplomats expressed a belief that Mr. Zhao, in going to Pyongyang, was displaying China's concern that the North Koreans not tilt toward the Soviet Union. The criticism of the United States would help offset the impression that the North Koreans might have received of growing friendship between Peking and Washington.

"No Foreign Interference"
"We maintain that the internal affairs of a country ought to be settled by the people of that country themselves and no foreign interference is allowed. The Chinese government and people firmly support the just position of the Korean people calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the creation of 'two Koreas,'" he said.

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China's Zhao Says U.S. Is Meddling in Korea

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has blamed the United States for contributing to instability in Northeast Asia by perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula, according to reports of his visit to North Korea published in the official Chinese press.

Mr. Zhao left Peking on Sunday for Pyongyang on an official four-day visit that has received wide coverage here. The trip was in return for an official visit that North Korean Premier Li Jong Ok made here last January.

At a banquet given in Pyongyang on Sunday night by Mr. Li, the Chinese premier was quoted by the Chinese news agency as charging that the United States was responsible for the division of Korea into two opposing countries.

"The continued existence of this abnormal situation is the result of the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and the wanton intervention of the U.S. in the internal affairs of Korea. This is a major factor in the instability of Northeast Asia," Mr. Zhao told the North Koreans in a speech.

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"We maintain that the internal affairs of a country ought to be settled by the people of that country themselves and no foreign interference is allowed. The Chinese government and people firmly support the just position of the Korean people calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the creation of 'two Koreas,'" he said.

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Paisley Attacks U.S. Suggestion He Backs Force

New York Times Service

BELFAST — The Rev. Ian Paisley, angry at the cancellation of his U.S. visa, said that he "utterly repudiated" the suggestion he had encouraged violence.

"This treatment meted out to a member of the British House of Commons and the European Parliament contrasts sharply with the absolute freedom with which Irish-American supporters of the IRA come and go from this country without hindrance," Mr. Paisley declared in a statement Monday.

The trip that was planned for next month to arouse American sympathy for the Ulster Unionist cause, countering IRA propaganda, will go ahead even without him, he said.

Earlier this fall, the State Department refused a visa to another member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland, Owen Carron, a hard-line Republican who was elected last summer but has refused, as an anti-British protest, to take his seat.

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U.S. Deficit of \$210 Billion in '84 Projected by Congressional Office

By John M. Berry
and Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office estimates that federal budget deficits will climb to about \$175 billion in 1983 and \$210 billion in 1984 unless spending is cut or taxes are raised from levels set in current law, congressional sources say.

The new figures, and a bipartisan warning by senators from depressed states in the Northeast and Midwest, have intensified pressures on President Reagan to raise taxes to hold down the deficits, something he said last week that he did not plan to do.

The estimates, provided last week to congressional leaders and the Office of Management and Budget, are about \$25 billion and \$50 billion higher, respectively.

[Mr. Reagan has begun to make tentative decisions about budget cuts for 1983, and a White House official stressed anew the president's opposition to tax increases. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, said that the president would be "ratifying" decisions that have been made at a lower level." He said that decisions would be made by Wednesday afternoon on 90 percent of the budget cuts for 1983.

[As for reports that Mr. Reagan's advisers are urging him to raise taxes to cut the deficit, Mr. Speakes said, "The tax thing did not come up. It will not come up. The president does not want to raise taxes."

The president deliberately left his decision on taxes until after he has completed his review of the spending side of the budget. Seeking to influence some of those spending decisions, the 27 senators wrote Budget Director David A. Stockman to "advise you that we cannot continue to support a budget which exacts such a heavy toll on the Northeast-Midwest region — an area of the country least fiscally capable of coping with reduced federal funding."

Panel Debates Startup At Three Mile Island

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The question of "what did they know and when did they know it" during the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident has resurfaced in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's debate over a very pertinent issue: what to do about the plant's undamaged companion reactor, which has not been allowed to start up since the accident in 1979.

The nuclear industry considers the future of the intact Unit One reactor crucial to the financial health of both the owner, Metropolitan Edison Co., and the entire industry because a precedent could be set.

Finding that Met Ed deliberately misled regulators could mean disciplinary or even legal action against some management officials, and it could irreparably damage the image of managerial competence that the utility must have to win the commission's clearance to start up the undamaged reactor.

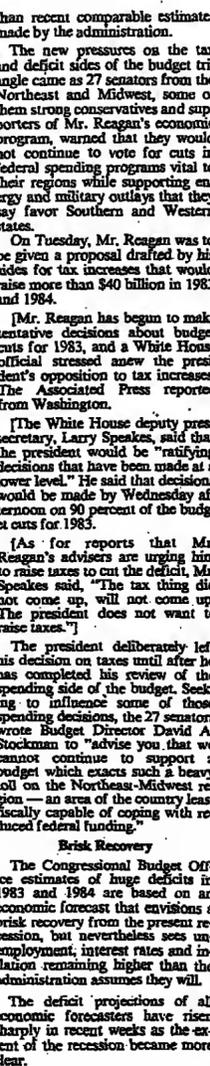
Under Commissioner Victor Gilinsky's questioning, the commission's staff deputy executive director, Victor Stello, said Monday he "substantially agreed" with a congressional report earlier this year that the information was "knowingly" withheld.

But Mr. Stello, who probed Three Mile Island as the commission's enforcement chief, made a distinction that has clouded the issue. He said withholding information "knowingly" did not mean Met Ed did it "intentionally." Its employees did not volunteer some information because they were uncertain about what it meant and were reluctant to cast it in the worst light, he said.

The congressional report, however, says the withholding was deliberate. A decision by the commission that the withholding was intentional would have broad repercussions.

The utility has said that only starting up Unit One will save it from bankruptcy. The plant, very similar to Unit Two where the near-meltdown happened, was ready to begin operations the day the accident occurred but has remained closed. The commission has kept it shut to undergo technical changes and because of community fears and questions from citizens' groups about Met Ed's management.

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Begin vs. Washington:

The Real Issues Need Discussing

The ugly row between Israel and the United States is not just about the "annexed" Golan Heights or the "suspended" memorandum of anti-Soviet cooperation. As is clear between the lines of Prime Minister Begin's intemperate name-calling, this is a resumption of the argument about the Palestinians and the West Bank. Begin and President Reagan evaded that issue when they met in September, and are paying the price of their irresponsibility.

They are now trying to hurt each other with their domestic publics. They had better stop before they cause real damage. And the only good way to stop is to face up squarely to the next stage of West Bank diplomacy. The Begin government is moving relentlessly toward annexing the West Bank. The Reagan administration is opposed, but has shied from sponsoring its own formula. What was true after the barren Reagan-Begin summit meeting three months ago remains true today: If the two leaders won't face the issue in moments of calm, the contradictions will only keep bursting upon them in crisis.

Begin gained nothing for Israeli security by annexing the Golan Heights. At most, he mollified some ultranationalists who resist evacuating Sinai. In American eyes, however, his action strengthened the Arabs who foresee no benefit from negotiating with Israel. And he did it cavalierly, as if America's opposition was not even worth debating.

Reagan struck back in a way calculated to hurt Begin without injuring Israel. By suspending the largely symbolic memorandum of cooperation, the president undermined Begin's ability to boast about strong backing at the White House.

Begin retaliated by crudely urging Ameri-

can Jews to resist Reagan. But he also betrayed a deeper anxiety — alluding to an American "demand" that the promised West Bank autonomy be voted on by the Arabs of East Jerusalem. Whatever the merits of that idea, it suggests that Washington has, at last, developed some of its own views about "autonomy" and decided to press them while the Camp David talks are still alive.

In other words, there are more urgent topics than who insulted whom here. Reagan had better develop a full West Bank position, test it against Begin's and decide with him how to manage their disagreements.

Begin, meanwhile, had better restrain his rhetoric. He has been trading barren lands for Israel's most precious asset: long-term American support. By now shouting that Israel can go it alone, he scorns a profoundly moral American commitment to defend Israel even beyond all customary calculations of national interests.

"Are we a vassal state of yours?" he asks. The answer is no, but Israel depends upon more American aid and weapons than are available to any other nation. This support sustains not only a vital military superiority but also a standard of living that emboldens a talented people to struggle against great odds. Moreover, Israel depends on American power, which has not only prevented its isolation but gradually induced some of its enemies to consider peace.

Such dependency arouses resentment. But denying it cannot relieve the tension. "You are trying to make Israel a hostage," Begin cries. The fact is that Israel and the United States are hostage to each other, in a nobler enterprise than his tone allows.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Waiting for the Fever to Pass

What an extraordinary statement by Menachem Begin, responding to steps taken by the United States after Israel annexed the Syrian Golan Heights. What an extraordinary evocation of the pride and paranoia of his people, determined as they are never to be intimidated by a hostile world again. What an extraordinary misreading of the purpose of those steps taken by the Reagan administration, and of the temper of American opinion.

Mr. Begin compares the demand that Israel rescind the law annexing Golan to the demand of the Inquisition that Jews "rescind" their faith. There is no answering that kind of fevered reach into the Jewish historical psyche. It is possible only to wait until the fever passes, until it is possible for the Israeli government to understand what we think most Americans would have it understand: that the United States will remain true to Israel but that it expects Israel to yield, for peace — only for peace — the territory it acquired in 1967. The United States has not always been skillful and consistent in stating this purpose, but no one in Israel or elsewhere should doubt it is there.

Israel, says Mr. Begin, is no "vassal state," no "banana republic." His words carry the hint that he might go to lengths as yet unforeseen to prove the point. His very intensity, however, betrays an awareness of what is for Israel a reality terrible to contemplate. Zionism is the Jewish people's assertion of control over their own destiny. Yet some of

Israel's policies, and especially some of Mr. Begin's, have worked to make Israel ever more dependent on the outside power, the United States. This is happening, moreover, precisely as the United States is being drawn into deeper relations with states traditionally hostile to Israel.

There are in the United States certain elements, sure to be encouraged by some Arab and European voices, ready to push this crisis toward a final political confrontation between the United States and Israel. Mr. Begin's overwrought words are likely to be cited to propel the crisis along. But who needs this sort of showdown? Who can wish either one of these profoundly friendly and compatible countries to humiliate the other? Mr. Begin, by annexing the Golan, put the United States in an impossible position with respect to its Arab interests; he undercut a whole basis of American support for Israel. The United States' faults, as Mr. Begin enumerates them, are by contrast faults of tone and style, worth reflecting on and responding to, but not of ultimate substance.

Mr. Begin pronounces himself still open to "rational arguments," by which he presumably means he is open to some kind of careful mutual withdrawal to the pre-Golan status quo. Surely he sees no good purpose for his citizens in allowing Israel's relations with its one true friend to be kept hostage to this misunderstanding.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Silence on Chile

Chile's military chiefs have evidently decided that Washington will cause them no trouble on human rights. On Dec. 10, which President Reagan joined in proclaiming as Human Rights Day, they arrested three leaders of Chile's Human Rights Commission. Last August the junta showed comparable brazenness when Jaime Castillo, the commission's president, was banished after a visit to Chile by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations. She was thus repaid for urging improved ties with Santiago. The more Chile persists in these jailings and expulsions, the more insulting the implied judgment about Reagan's backbone.

At the United Nations, U.S. delegates have persistently voted against any censure of Chile, on the ground that Latin America has been invidiously singled out for censure. But Latin democracies, in making the same point, abstain. And in regional forums like the Organization of American States, Washington has yet to utter a critical peep about Chile, where a return to civilian rule is not even promised before the end of the decade.

"Quiet" diplomacy is supposed to produce reforms in anti-Communist tyrannies like Chile. The arrests on Human Rights Day show what the silent approach produces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Condition for Western Aid
Western governments have already categorically and correctly stated that there is no question of military action in support of Poland. This means that the only leverage left to the West is economic and financial. The Poles have said that their priority is greater freedom, not greater prosperity. They add that without greater freedom there can be no greater prosperity.

Further Western aid to an unreformed sys-

tem would merely mean throwing good money after bad. This has been the experience of the past 10 years and it should not be repeated. Western governments, in their own self-interest as well as the good of Poland, should make clear to Warsaw and Moscow that future financial and economic assistance, of all kinds, will be forthcoming solely on the basis of a proven commitment to a resumption of the Polish reform process.

— From the Financial Times (London).

One Israeli's Formula for the Middle East

By Shimon Peres

The writer, chairman of Israel's opposition Labor Party, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times before the annexation of the Golan Heights and the resulting souring of Israeli-U.S. relations.

TEL AVIV — "All happy families resemble one another, but each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." So starts Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." The unhappy family of the Middle East is indeed different from other unhappy families in other parts of the world.

The conflict among nations of the Middle East is not a confrontation between two parties. On every side there is more than one party and more than one position. The real problem is how to move toward peace, crossing through the variety of forces and conflicting positions.

Thirty years of unmitigated hostility and hatred, including five wars, has aroused a great yearning for peace. But one may still wonder if there is enough wisdom, enough readiness to compromise, to make peace.

The beginnings of a real peace can be found in the Camp David agreement — an agreement that would not have been possible without a change of heart in Egypt, readiness to compromise on the part of Israel, direct involvement of the United States, a supportive European role and tacit tolerance by the Soviet Union.

In order to promote peace, the ties between Egypt and Israel must be deepened and enlarged. Peace will not remain alive unless it is carefully cultivated.

Egypt has good reasons to maintain peace because Cairo is encircled by pro-Soviet forces in Libya and in Ethiopia. Egypt should be allowed to deal with this problem while being assured of peace in the north on the Israeli front. The leading role that Egypt has played, both in achieving peace and in confronting Soviet involvement in Africa, should be recognized by the United States, and Egypt should enjoy a leadership position second to none in the judgment of Washington.

The Reagan administration's attempt to give strategic preference to Saudi Arabia, which is neither strong enough to stand in the face of the Communist Arab world, nor accepted enough to lead the Arab world, may become a serious mistake.

It is not contrary to either American or Israeli interests to have Egypt resume its major role in the Arab world. We have to continue and put the second part of the Camp David agreement in effect, by relating the Palestinian autonomy plan to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

The negotiations for an autonomy agreement are moving at a slow pace, and one may wonder if they will be concluded before April, when Israel will have to

Egypt should enjoy a leadership position second to none in the eyes of Washington.

complete its withdrawal from the Sinai. There are some serious differences between Israel and Egypt over the nature of the self-governing authority that is the central issue of the autonomy talks. A written, even if partial, agreement is important before April in order to give some sense of progress. But a partial agreement may remain an agreement on paper without any real follow-up.

It may be wiser to grant autonomy to Gaza first as a promising step toward a fuller agreement between the two nations. This may demonstrate that Egypt is dealing with the Palestinian issue, not just with the Egyptian-Israeli relationship. It may be easier for Israel to consent to this, because in Gaza it does not have the complicated problems that exist on the West Bank, particularly as regards Jerusalem.

Further, should autonomy in Gaza be successful, it may build a readiness in the

West Bank to follow suit. Indeed, a Gaza-first policy may serve as an opening to a meaningful dialogue between Saudi Arabia and Israel itself. Israel would have nothing against a close relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia, provided it was based on a peaceful direction and not on the traditional Saudi-declared policies that attempt to satisfy Arab belligerence.

Saudi Arabia's proposed eight-point plan was a complete failure, both in the Arab world and in Israeli public opinion. The plan was rejected by Arabs because it was perceived as an attempt to make peace with Israel. Israel was unable to accept it because it was very generous toward the most extreme demands of Arabs and too stingy in its considerations of the Israeli call for security. Moreover, there is not the slightest possibility that Israel could participate in negotiations based on such a Saudi dictate, no matter what royal cloth it is dressed in.

Both Washington and Jerusalem should indicate to the Saudis that, for the good of peace and probably for their own interests, the Saudis should select one of three courses for meaningful peace negotiations — accept UN Resolution 242 as an opening negotiating position; openly support the Camp David agreement; or declare readiness to negotiate without preconditions.

In addition, the sensitive issue of the future of the Gulf of Aqaba needs to be discussed by the four countries that border on its shores: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. It is vital that an accord for the future of this important waterway be reached, in order to keep it open and peaceful.

Only then will it be possible to turn to the kingdom of Jordan. No matter what King Hussein declares publicly, he is, in fact, as lonely as a king may be. His alliance with Syria has failed, his relations with Egypt are poor, his connections with Iraq are strained. Hussein should know that his greatest enemy is not Israel, as he



may say, but the Palestine Liberation Organization, which never gave up and never will give up Jordan as its major target. If there is somebody who wants to topple the king of Jordan, it is not an Israeli proponent, but Yasser Arafat.

Neither Israel nor Jordan can afford a PLO state based on terror with a Russian accent, residing between Jerusalem and Amman and posing a permanent danger to both nations. The Jordanians can come to the negotiating table with a Palestinian delegation that rejects terror and is ready to live in permanent peace with Israel.

If this comes to pass — and it is a big if — the Middle East can begin to collect its own resources to face the double danger of foreign intervention by the Soviets and internal conflicts fed by economic dissatisfaction. Movement toward peace can be accompanied by close economic cooperation based on open frontiers.

Washington should promote such a policy and provide its good offices, as at Camp David, to have it come to pass. Determination by Washington may bring the Saudis and Jordanians to participate in the attempt to turn an "unhappy family" into a family that enjoys the happiness of peace. Israel always has believed that peace, not war, is inevitable.

Christmas Tidings From the Kremlin, Yet Again

By Reston

WASHINGTON — Two years ago the Russians gave out the Afghanistan crisis for Christmas, and this year it's the Polish crisis, both in the name of "peace and good will toward men." You would have thought their timing had improved, but failure seems to have gone to their heads.

It is hard to believe that the leaders of the Polish government, so aware of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish pope, would choose to wage war on their own people just before Christmas. But Moscow thinks mainly of military power.

The only logical explanation is that the Polish government was given an ultimatum by the Soviet government: Crush the rebellion

or we'll do it for you. Forget the Catholic faith, for, as Stalin once asked, "How many divisions has the pope?"

Sooner or later we will probably find out. Poland is not Afghanistan. The army can occupy the factories in Poland, but not the churches. The Poles won't sing "Backward Christian Soldiers." As even Harry Truman found out, you can't dig coal with bayonets.

For the moment, Poland may be stunned by the power of the Polish bureaucracy and the threat of the Soviet Army on its borders. Last week's military operation was clearly effective, and it obviously had been planned for a long time.

While talking with the Solidarity union leaders, and fusing with the others, the Polish and Soviet apparatus was compiling lists of dissidents. Later, with military precision, the Solidarity officials were picked up and stashed away in concentration camps.

Communications were cut off for the foreign press. Airports and railways were shut down after a short delay. The Swedish government, listening to the military-manned Polish National Radio Service, turned to local radio stations in the provinces and found they were silent. Even the ham radio operators had their sending and listening devices confiscated.

But the Poles are a different people. They are always being occupied and even amputated by the Germans or the Russians, but never conquered.

Nobody who ever saw Warsaw when it was a pile of rubble after the last world war and then went back and saw it restored in the central city, with all its beautiful symbols and streets and buildings from the past, could doubt the strength of the Polish will to preserve and resist.

In the early 1930s, Edward Krakowski, a Polish historian, wrote a remarkable book called "The Polish Nation and Its Place in Europe." He defined not the battles but the philosophy of his country, its spirit, its culture; he even tried to explain the soul of Poland, rooted in the Catholic Church.

The French poet, Paul Valéry, reviewed that book and said some things that are relevant in Warsaw to the present struggle between the power of the military and the power of the spirit, between the physical and the impermanent.

"The Polish epic," said Valéry, reminds us that "the fate of mankind as a species depends profoundly on holding to our conviction of the pre-eminent values of spiritual events... Poland today, considered in all her heroic past and ancestral culture, seems destined to continue her great civilizing and mediating role in Europe."

This is what Poland still hopes and what Moscow, terrified of freedom, fears. The question is how the Polish premier will make his way through the dilemma. Confronted by a choice between rebellion and economic chaos at home

and the threat of Soviet invasion, he has sent out the troops and rounded up the opposition.

The American government is deeply troubled about this tragedy, but the Russians have far more serious problems. How are they to increase industrial production in Poland with an angry and hungry work force? Will the flow of food from the West to Poland or even to the Soviet Union continue in the face of this military, political and intellectual suppression? How will the foreign debts of Poland, now amounting to over \$40 billion, be met when the country cannot even meet the interest payments?

These are problems for the bureaucracy of old men in the Kremlin. Poland is a symbol of the failure of the Communist economic process. Poland has a standard of living almost as bad as Russia's. It is depending on the United States for grain, on Western Europe and Japan for modern technology, and on the police and the army to deal with the consequences of its failures.

The crisis in Poland has dramatized this tragedy in the most startling way, and Moscow's only answer is to use military force, even at Christmas, which they forgot was a festival of peace in Poland and even in the secular, unbelieving nations of the West.

The irony is unmistakable. The British ambassador and his lady, gave a Christmas party in Washington Friday night at the embassy, and we all sat around in the glow of the Christmas trees and sang carols, including the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin: "Peace on Earth and mercy mild, God and sinners reconciled."

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The Pressure on Moscow Is Gentle

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — At this writing the Soviet Army has not moved. But it is certain that it will need to move: There are 9 million members of Solidarity and their solidarity is renewable, and certainly they outnumber the Polish armed units and police, who take their dirty instructions from Moscow. But the large size of the Polish dissident movement does not argue that it can overwhelm the men with machine guns.

Advised that 100,000 American Germans would not tolerate America's entry into World War I on the side of France and England, Theodore Roosevelt is reputed to have observed icily that America had more than 100,000 lampposts. There are probably more lampposts in Poland on which to hang them than there are Poles equipped to resist.

To be sure, as a practical matter the Polish Communists could not contain 9 million men and women. The weeks to come will tell us how highly honed are the skills of the very few in subjugating the very many. It is awful to ponder how many Poles would need to die before their oppressors stopped shooting, because of fatigue or revulsion.

Who could end it? God, or the Soviet Union? The pressures on God, to judge from prayers being said around the world, are great. The pressures on the Soviet Union have hardly been unbearable.

At the extreme end of non-chalance, we have that brave old democrat, Helmut Schmidt. He traveled to East Germany, of all places, to stress that nothing happening in Poland was important enough to affect his scheduled visit to his erstwhile countrymen in East Germany, who have not shown, in opposing their masters, the same courage as the Poles.

It is high irony that when Mr. Schmidt arrived in East Germany, the only people permitted to greet him were the tested agents of the Communists. So that while he walked about affecting informality and Gemütslichkeit, he found himself in a situation not all that different from what it would have been in Poland, or any tyrannical state: His reception was stage-managed.

It is gratifying that in France, in Norway and in Holland significant numbers turned up to protest, for a change, non-American efforts to help the West, but Communist efforts to kill the West.

Weakness

What about America? From Alexander Haig we heard confusing references to his certainty that the reforms effected by Solidarity would "continue." But it is precisely against those reforms that the Polish Communists have been ordered to mobilize. Mr. Kissinger, on the surface, predicted something very different from confident future reforms. He said it was altogether probable that one year from now, Solidarity would have become nothing more than a Communist-run labor union. So much for the agony, the dreams, of a people struggling to be free.

It is, of course, at moments like this — indeed, this moment may prove to have been very nearly unique — that the organic weakness of the West becomes incandescent. What have we got, this side of atom bombs? Well, we have an affinity for human rights, and that is not to be underestimated as a source of power. And we have the overwhelming part of the world's economic wealth.

Why have we not, in the United Nations, programmed a theatrical, mind-arresting, heart-stopping fil-

buster? And on the Voice of America? And the BBC?

Why hasn't the West German-sponsored consortium engaged in building a \$10-billion-plus gas line from Siberia to Western Europe announced a suspension of its activity, pending developments in Poland? Why haven't the chiefs of government of the Western powers, who have no excuse for not having prepared for a contingency more than one year in the making, announced a total economic boycott of the Soviet Union on the plainest ground that the Soviet Union controls the Polish military and that the orders to shoot dissidents were issued in Moscow?

Why the West cannot seem to act is an aspect of a disease best diagnosed by Whitaker Chambers almost 30 years ago in his book "Witness." In Poland we see the best in the Western soul. Elsewhere in the West, we cannot do our part. Our irresolution may prove terminally effective. A century hence the historians may group together Sarajevo, Danzig and Gdansk.

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Letters

Santa Leonid

George F. Will (HT, Dec. 19-20) notes the "absence of outrage" among Western leaders over the Polish coup. Perhaps because, far from being outraged, they are secretly delighted? At last someone is going to make an effort to get Poland's Western creditors (who obtained, I believe, extremely favorable terms from the previous Warsaw administration) off that rusting hook. If Jaruzelski has to hang a few Poles en route, that's real unfortunate, but the West's economic interests come before human rights.

Another reason, I suggest, is that if Solidarity had continued to flourish, mortgage-ridden workers in the West might have become infected with the notion that there are other ways to organize society than on the basis of wage slavery. As it is, Brezhnev couldn't have given Wall Street a more thoughtful Christmas present.

GEORFFREY MINTSH, Paris.

Why the Surprise?

All but the naive or the ill-informed know that Poland is a one-party police state set up at the end of the last war without the consent of the Polish people; and also that no Communist state can tolerate democracy or freedom. So the question about the present events

in Poland is why they did not occur sooner.

And all but the naive or the ill-informed have known all along that Israel would annex the Golan Heights, and in time the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well.

So why all the surprise?

FRANKLIN JOHNSON, Sierra, Switzerland.

Libyan Dissidents

The Washington Post editorial "Pulling Out of Libya" (HT, Dec. 16) truly reflects the considered opinion of all earnest Libyan dissidents in view of Europe's general attitude toward the present dictatorship in Libya.

To many Libyans, "democracy" is becoming a rather empty word, even outside Libya.

M.A. bin-GALBOON, Manchester.

Culture Links

I am sure that your paper has always influenced different people in different ways. I am writing to thank you for the positive influence that your paper had on my life. The articles on restaurants, art, books and music helped me maintain a link with a world that I might have lost. Thank you very much.

LENA J. ADEBO, Houston.

Dec. 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Rockefeller Assails Waste

NEW YORK — Mr. John D. Rockefeller has sounded a stern, earnest warning against the wasteful extravagance of the American people. He said: "We are regardless of the present and blind to the future, and disaster will be a check rein unless a temperate spirit replaces the prodigal impulses now prevailing in the national life. We are going entirely too fast. We are taking advantage of prosperity to be wasteful and extravagant, and we are not saving up for a rainy day. Great wealth is a terrible burden. It may be a great blessing or a great curse. The possession of great wealth, as a matter of fact, confers only a stewardship, so that the holder may do good to his fellow men."

1931: Vatican Library Caves In

ROME — The entire right wing of the famous Vatican Library, consisting of three floors, has collapsed killing Professor Vattaso and burying at least four other persons and about 15,000 manuscripts and rare volumes. The pope was there only a few minutes before and his escape is considered miraculous. The accident is believed due to the collapse of some temporary scaffolding used in restoration work and it is feared that four workmen are still entombed in the debris. The ruined wing, built in 1559, was decorated with priceless frescoes, all of which have been destroyed. Some of the books on the walls are still on their shelves, but a large number of rare volumes have been ruined.

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'White Christmas': Success Beyond Dreams

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON — When he first wrote the song in 1939, Irving Berlin thought so little of it that he tossed it into a trunk. Three years later, he pulled it out to fit into a Bing Crosby-Fred Astaire movie called "Holiday Inn."

Crosby, who seldom waxed enthusiastic about any tune and who didn't want to sing this one in the first place because it might commercialize a very important day in his Catholic church, ended up singing it mellifluously. "It was a dream of a white Christmas/With every Christmas card I write/May your days be merry and bright/And may all your Christmases be white."

To U.S. soldiers fighting World War II in distant lands, the song was a highly nostalgic reminder of home and the holiday season. "It happened to hit the public at a time when American boys were all over the world," Berlin once said. "People interpreted it as a song of a homesick soldier — which I hadn't written at all. A peace song became a top war song. The public read things into it I never intended. Of course, I'm thankful they did."

A Pop Anthem

"White Christmas" became a pop anthem for the 20th century, as inextricably tied to the season as "Silent Night." Crosby's version, which is still almost as popular as it was in the '40s, has sold more than 25 million copies. Overall, the song has sold 136.2 million copies in more than 550 versions, according to Berlin's publishing company. Almost 6 million copies of the sheet music have been sold. And that's in the United States and Canada only.

"Holiday Inn" had been an original idea of Berlin's, dealing with a man who opened a hotel only on holidays, preferring to farm the rest of the year. "White Christmas," of course, marked one of the holidays. Crosby, who recorded the song in 18 minutes, recalled its impact during the war. "So many young people were away and they'd hear this song and it would really affect them. I sang it many times in Europe in the field for the soldiers. They'd holler for it; they'd demand it and I'd sing it and they'd all cry."

Originally, the opening line was, "I'm sitting here in Beverly Hills, dreaming of a white Christmas." Berlin was ready to change the words and did so after being convinced by Decca Records founder Jack Kapp that the line would have little meaning to the rest of the world.

'Amazing Little Number'

Crosby remembered the day Berlin first sang the song for him. "He thought it was a nice little song, or — as he said — 'I have an amazing little number here.' When he demonstrates a song before a picture for the cast, director and everybody — you have to hng him to hear him. He has tremendous enthusiasm, but a tiny little voice and he plays a kind of loosey-goose."

"White Christmas" resurfaced three years later in another Crosby-Astaire film, "Blue Skies," which was little more than an anthology of 30 Berlin songs. In 1954, it provided the title for the most successful Berlin picture, this time teaming Crosby and Danny Kaye. NBC paid \$1.5 million, an incredibly high figure for that era, to run it over their network once a year for three years, with an option for three more telecasts at \$700,000 a year.

And, of course, "White Christmas" was always the last thing on Crosby's specials. He seldom let anyone sing it with him; it was his song, his and Berlin's.



Irving Berlin in the '20s.

The Twelve Days of Christmas Inflation

By David Kaye

NEW YORK — A suitor could go broke these inflationary days trying to buy all the items in the traditional song "The Twelve Days of Christmas."

If the lover followed the song, he or she would end up with a pear tree surrounded by 40 golden rings, at least 184 animals and scores of performers — plus a bill for more than \$185,000.

Here's the breakdown on what "true love" costs now:

• The first day: A pear tree goes for about \$25 at Oser's Farm Garden Center in West Milford, N.J. Partridges are hard to come by, but the American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society says quail chicks cost about \$190 per 100.

• The second day: Parrot World of Paterson, N.J., sells turtle doves for \$25 a pair.

• The third day: "What's a French hen?" asked Dominick Silvestri of the Goddard Road

Poultry Farm in Wyckoff, N.J. He sells guinea hens for \$2.50 a pound — \$12.50 for a five-pound hen.

• The fourth day: Calling birds range in price from \$40 for a canary to \$2,000 for a "Yellow Nape Amazon" parrot, according to Parrot World.

• The fifth day: Five gold rings from Cartier's in New York cost \$600 each, although they could be purchased at scores of other stores for under \$200 each.

• The sixth day: Cowtown Farmer's Market near Woodstown, N.J., charges \$111.60 for six geese — a laying with no guarantees on egg output.

• The seventh day: The Bergen County (N.J.) Wildlife Center says seven swimming swans sell for about \$150 each.

• The eighth day: Eight maids a-milking are difficult to find because 20th-century progress in the dairy industry has passed them by. Bill Clark, assistant commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Indus-

try, says livestock laborers are paid a minimum of \$3.75 an hour, but workers who operate milking machines get 37 cents an hour more (room and board extra). Say our lover pays the milking maids \$65.92 and only has them work two hours a day to compensate for the extra spent on the rings.

• The ninth and 10th days are subject to union regulations: Charles Galbreath of the Agents for the Arts talent agency in New York says the nine ladies dancing and 10 lords a-leaping get Actors Equity minimum. The fee works out to \$9,450 for the ladies on the ninth day and \$19,950 for the ladies on the 10th day.

Both fees include a \$25 per-person, per-week bonus, a minimum of a two-week bond. The total does not include a 10 percent agent's fee.

• The 11th day: The American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, says each of 11 pipers gets \$117.42 for a three-hour minimum plus two-hour mandatory

rehearsal time. The fee includes 4 percent for pension and \$2.50 for the union welfare fund. The leader gets double pay, for a total of \$1,409.04 per performance.

• The 12th day: 12 drummers drumming come under the same musicians' union scale for a total of \$1,539.46.

Excluding room and board, transportation costs, taxes, delivery, gift wrapping and wardrobe assistants, the total comes to \$185,130.34. The bill gets that high, of course, according to the song, the purchases are repeated.

By the end of the song, the lover's home will be filled on the 12th day with 12 pear trees, 12 partridge-like chicks (plus the rest of the lot of 100), 22 turtle doves, 30 guinea hens, 36 parrots, 40 gold rings from Cartier's, 42 laying geese; 42 swans, 40 experienced female farmhands, and 100 performers.

To update the song, a 13th day might be added: The average rate for filing for bankruptcy is \$300 plus a \$60 filing fee — a bargain compared to the first dozen days.

'Mephisto': Absorbing Study of Opportunism

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS — The Nazis have been occupying an unconscionable number of movies of late: "Le Dernier Metro," "Bill Marlene," "Das Boot" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

Perhaps their belated screen presence is intended as a warning against imitators of their policies. Then, too, the atrocities of the Third Reich retain a morbid fascination for audiences comfortably distant from them.

Istvan Szabo's "Mephisto" is the latest film to take us back to the Hitlerian hell of 40 years ago. It has several advantages over rival reproductions of the period. Based on Klaus Mann's novel of the Berlin theater world before and after the National Socialist seizure of power in Germany, it has an absorbing story to relate and it does not trade exclusively on torture chamber and concentration camp sequences.

With piercing irony and a fair measure of dramatic force it draws the portrait of an opportunistic actor, come from a provincial stock company to the capital, who attains stardom by dexterous figning when the Hitlerites deprive non-Aryan directors, players and playwrights of their posts.

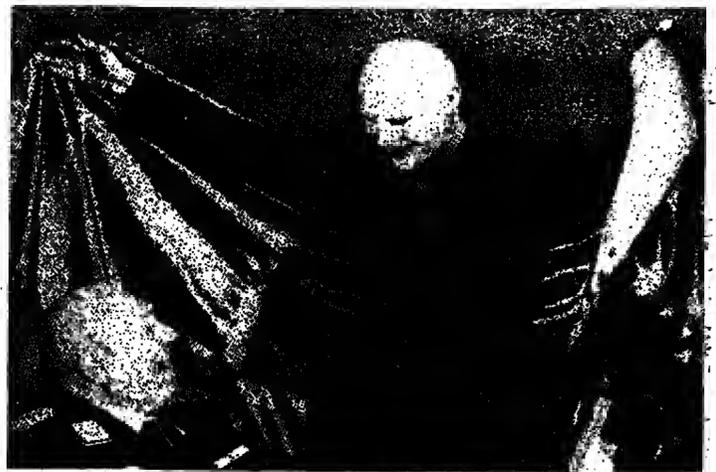
Mann's novel presented such a thinly disguised account of Gustav Gründgens' climb to prominence as the Zeitgeist veered from left to right that the book was banned in postwar West Germany, though it had free circulation in East Germany, where it was a best seller.

Gründgens, Mann's quondam brother-in-law, rose from the ashes of demolished 1945 Berlin to continue acting in Hamburg and on tour for the rest of his life. It is his sense of honor, not his art, that is questioned in the scenario.

Szabo has retold the progress of the sly comedian who wriggles from damaging past leftist associations and so ingratiates himself with the conquering tyrants that he is soon a favorite at Hitler's court.

The temper of the times is brilliantly caught with revealing incidents and swift characterizations. The sly film moves with a throbbing excitement. All that happens — save perhaps the grandiose finale — has the ring of truth, and if at the end there is a descent to gaudy melodrama for a startling climax, one is inclined to accept this, too, for in the infernal realm of Nazi Germany madness reigned.

The Austrian actor Klaus-Maria Brandauer of the Vienna Burgtheater as the treacherous player provides an exemplary performance, actually a double performance. Not only does he impersonate the protagonist with dazzling finish, he also excels in the scenes from "Faust" when he is portraying Goethe's devil before



Klaus-Maria Brandauer making an appearance as Mephisto before a Nazi general (Rolf Hoppe).

his evil masters. He is an extraordinarily gifted artist. ("Mephisto," in German, is at theaters including the Gaumont Les Halles, the Saint-Germain Studio and the Elysees Lincoln.)

Michel Deville's "Eaux Profondes" arouses curiosity at first, then after two or three reels, interest ebbs.

As the script was inspired by a novel by Patricia Highsmith, a most efficient concocter of clever detective fiction, one suspects that her thriller has been distorted in adaptation. Its casting, too, is at fault, for Isabelle Huppert and Jean-Louis Trintignant, undertaking its principal roles, play them so blandly that their offhand manner engenders yawns.

A rather sinister husband warns his wife's prospective lover that he has made away with two of her former beaux and that his crimes have never been detected. Is he a liar or is he a maniac? As both his marital affairs and his possible crimes are left without sufficient explanation, one ceases to care.

"Eaux Profondes" is at the Gaumont Colisée, the Quintette Pathé and Imperial Pathé, among others.

"La Guerre du feu" by Jean-Jacques Annaud is a \$12-million experiment that, despite the doubts of the timorous cognoscenti of distributing companies, appears to have a good chance not only of retrieving its costs but also of stacking up vast profits.

Its subject is primitive man's constant search for fire to survive. Though as anthropology it probably merits no higher marks than "Jazzan of the Apes," it is relished as novel entertainment by the multitudes who laugh with it, not at it, and solemnly view the grotesque behavior of our ancestors as though it were "Hamlet."

The performers are done up as vaguely Neanderthal specimens and look like museum mummies animated. Their exchanges are a repertoire of groans, grunts and chimpanzee chatter. They engage in brawls, brutish repasts and lovemaking, while odd elephants apparently clothed in buffalo rugs do hostile tribes. Annaud in his choice and treatment has provided, to the amazement of many, what the public appears to want. ("La

Guerre du feu," in jargon, is at the Marignan-Concorde, the A.B.C. and the Gaumont Les Halles, among others.)

The silent films of G.W. Pabst are being discovered with considerable enthusiasm by the younger generation of moviegoers. His version of Wedekind's "Lulu," enjoyed such success when reissued that it has been followed by his "Joyless Street," with the Danish star Asta Nielsen and Grete Garbo; with a revival of "Tagebuch einer Verlorenen" with Louise Brooks, a drama of a good girl going wrong in the turmoil of Berlin in the '20s. (Under the title "Le Journal d'une fille perdue," it is at the Vendôme, La Pagode and the Saint-André-Arts with French subtitles.)

U.S. Theater Just for Kids

Los Angeles Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Apples, oranges, candy — 50 cents each. Roses. Buy a rose. Only a dollar. Christmas ornaments 75 cents. The first major U.S. theater designed exclusively for children's plays stirs with festive spirit.

Before the curtain rises for Hans Christian Andersen's "The Little Match Girl," costumed youngsters circulate through the aisles weighted down with trays of fruit, candy, flowers and ornaments. Their spirited vending takes place before each of this month's 49 evening and matinee performances.

The Children's Theatre Company and School is housed in a remarkable \$4.5-million theater-classroom complex designed by Kenzo Tange. The star of John Clark Donahue's adaptation of the Andersen tale is Rana Hangan, 13, who has participated in 25 Children's Theatre Company productions since she was 5.

Chinese Scientists Find New Ways To Stop Decline of Giant Pandas

The Associated Press

PEKING — China's giant panda population has stopped declining as scientists find ways to save the prized "living fossil" from extinction, the Chinese news agency said Tuesday.

The agency did not give a current estimate for the number of pandas, but last year China's Forestry Ministry estimated that more than 1,000 remained.

A big drop in population occurred in 1975-76, when 138 died. The ministry blamed the deaths on starvation because of a scarcity of bamboo. The giant panda's native food grows in 60-year cycles, at the end of which wide patches of it die out.

The agency said scientists have developed a substitute bamboo strain and began planting it three years ago at the Wolong giant panda conservation center in central Sichuan province. A type of winter wheat that some pandas have been seen eating when bamboo was not available might be another substitute, it said.

Other measures to save the pandas include prevention and treatment of diseases, and scientists have fitted several pandas with radio tracers to learn more about their habits in the wild, the agency said.

Although it looks like a bear, the giant panda is now generally believed to be a member of the raccoon family. It is believed to have survived from about 750,000 years ago, during the Pleistocene period, which accounts for its "living fossil" designation. Pandas are hard to breed in captivity, but Chinese scientists are encouraged that 20 cubs have been born in Chinese zoos since 1963.

World Ad Drive Seeks to Stem French 'Anarchic Utopia'

By Jim Brooke

WASHINGTON Post Service

SAO PAULO — A 73-year-old Brazilian who heads an ultraconservative organization whose symbol is a heraldic lion has launched a million-dollar campaign against the new French government by publishing his attacks as paid advertisements in major newspapers in 15 countries.

At the going rate for the prime space purchased for the ads, the propaganda is expected to cost about \$2 million, but the group's leader refused to say who is financing it.

In News Sections

The leader, Plinio Correa de Oliveira, presides over the Society for Tradition, Family and Property, an all-male, quasi-religious group with branches in 12 countries, from a baronial — but rented — mansion in Sao Paulo's affluent suburb of Higienopolis.

In recent weeks, his rambling broadside against socialism in France under President Francois

Mitterrand has been published as six pages of paid advertising in the news sections of The Washington Post, The New York Times and several European dailies.

"Everyone is interested in knowing where the money is coming from, but no one asks where the money for Mitterrand's propaganda comes from," Mr. Correa said in an interview at his headquarters here, adding only that the money was raised "among friends."

The Dec. 9 publication in The Washington Post, at the base rate of about \$19,000 per page plus surcharges for special placement, is estimated to have come to more than \$114,000, although The Post's advertising department has refused to disclose the exact cost.

Mr. Correa said his group's affiliates in Pleasantville, N.Y., paid for that ad and one published simultaneously in a West German newspaper.

Pictures of Popes

He said that other chapters of the society would publish the polemic in major newspapers in France, Britain, Canada, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The ad, illustrated with pictures of Roman Catholic popes and Communist leaders such as Trotsky and Lenin, charges that the French Socialist Party aims at the

"disintegration" of society into an "anarchic utopia," and criticizes the Mitterrand government for advocating "free love" and women's equality.

The goal of the campaign, Mr. Correa said, is "to stir public opinion of the West as to the true content of the Socialist Party platform," which the advertisement describes as a "trainbearer" of international Communism.

Reticent About Funding

The danger of Mr. Mitterrand's "self-management" socialism goes back to the French Revolution, whose espousal of liberal and egalitarian ideas is at the root of many of the world's ills, according to Mr. Correa, who is described in his group's literature as a journalist and professor of history of civilization.

The internal events of France are "irraduating throughout the world," he said. "There hasn't been an important event in France that didn't have an ideological repercussion in the world at large."

Society members, about 1,000 in Brazil, proudly style themselves as "counterrevolutionaries." Although Mr. Correa is reticent about the sources of funding, the roster of the organization's national council includes Adolpho Lindenberg, the president of a large Sao Paulo construction company.

After he founded the organiza-

tion in 1960, Mr. Correa drew heavily on the support of large rural landowners. One of the society's first campaigns was a petition drive in the early 1960s that succeeded in blocking an agrarian reform bill.

In Chile, where the Roman Catholic Church has been a bulwark in recent years, the group has matched its support for the anti-Communist dictatorship with publicity attacking the Catholic hierarchy as favoring "Marxization" of the country. After a round of clashes in 1976, Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva accused the society of attempting to "create a regime of persecution against the church."

The group's targets include the human rights policies of former President Jimmy Carter, pornography, rent control, Catholic Masses in Portuguese, and the theology of liberation — a Latin American intellectual movement wedding Catholic doctrine and revolutionary social action.

High above a protecting wall at Mr. Correa's Higienopolis headquarters flies a medieval-style banner emblazoned with the society's shield: a golden lion rampant on a crimson field.

Young men with crewcuts guard the entrance and usher visitors into

the great hall, lit by Venetian-style torches. On the walls hang 18th-century engravings depicting two heroes of the organization: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

Mr. Correa says he does not admit women because "they would just get in the way" during the organization's street proselytizing, which is sometimes done by militants wearing crimson sashes and carrying standards on poles topped with fleur-de-lis, the coat of arms of the former French royal family.

Air France Flights Cut By Engineers' Strike

Reuters

PARIS — Air France officials said 90 percent of the airline's flights to London and other European capitals were canceled when French flight engineers began a 48-hour strike Tuesday.

The airline canceled its Concorde service to New York Tuesday but is operating most of its other long-distance flights. The strike, which ends at midnight Wednesday, and which also hit the domestic airline Air Inter, is in protest over Air France's decision to buy Boeing 737s and operate them without engineers — a two-rather than a three-man crew.

Emerging Caribbean States Bring A New Perspective to 'Latin' OAS

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Organization of American States, Latin in style from its ornate headquarters here in the old Pan American Union to the language of its documents, is facing a cultural challenge from the Caribbean basin.

When the organization's annual general assembly ended a week ago in St. Lucia, the number of Caribbean nations on the 29-member roster stood at 10. Eight of them are English-speaking; all of them are largely Afro-American.

"Because of our historical and cultural background, we bring an entirely different perspective to any international organization, particularly to the OAS," said Val J. McCormie, diplomat from Barbados who last year was elected assistant secretary-general of the organization. Mr. McCormie is its first high official from the Caribbean.

The significance of the Caribbean basin area is more than a matter of arithmetic. The small nations there are aware that they, in connection with Central America, have moved to the center of Washington's attention in the hemisphere and are, for better or worse, likely to stay there as long as the Reagan administration focuses on Cuba as a major threat.

The new attention is not entirely reassuring, Mr. McCormie said. "The United States always becomes concerned when it sees a crisis," he said. "It only wants to know: How does this affect my interests? I don't think Washington

understands the Caribbean — or for that matter Latin America.

"The Caribbean countries first of all had to overcome a sort of fear or suspicion on the part of Latin Americans that we might be satellites of the United States," Mr. McCormie said in an interview in his office here.

"We had to overcome this, though not by proving in the process that we were anti-U.S.," he said. "The identity of interest with Latin America as developing countries made it a lot easier. It was this that made it possible for me to be elected."

Mr. McCormie said the "ideological pluralism" of the region also helped allay Latin fears of a Caribbean bloc.

Culturally, he said, the new nations of the Caribbean, whatever their language, have a "shared experience of slavery and plantation society."

"I think irrespective of race or ethnic origin, that is a much more potent factor for developing an identity of interest," he said.

In the English Caribbean, educational, legal and parliamentary systems modeled on Britain have been added. The Caribbean character thus formed has problems with OAS traditions, Mr. McCormie said.

"The Caribbeans have had to get adjusted to the notion that decisions in the Latin American tradition are not necessarily the result of debate but are worked out in informal discussions, and that the moment of debate is almost like a formality, almost theatrical," he said. "Their experience has been

that it is the force of your argument in the council that usually persuades other people. And then you vote.

"Another thing Caribbeans have to adjust to, and this is not necessarily a bad thing, is the importance of consensus," Mr. McCormie said. "This means that the minority viewpoint can be expressed, and an attempt is made to accommodate it. In Caribbean tradition, you have the notion that it is the majority view that prevails and that the minority has to accept it."

The idea of exclusion, he said, runs counter to the Caribbean character. For this reason the Caribbean nations — most of which have gained independence in the last 15 years — are pressing for a change in the organization's character that would end the practice of expelling or barring members because of territorial or political disputes. Cuba is among the nations now excluded.

"The exclusion that the black sheep of the family has to be excluded is not part of Caribbean culture," Mr. McCormie said. "It is something you have to work with, it's your child."

In the Caribbean nations, many of which are friendly to the United States, Mr. McCormie said, there is some fear that Washington wants to use the region only as a counter to Cuban influence in Central America and that U.S. interest is no more than a policy ploy.

"The United States is playing with dynamite," Mr. McCormie said. "The Caribbean is the worst area in which to raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled."

Alan Dwan, Film Pioneer In Hollywood, Dies at 96

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Alan Dwan, 96, a pioneer film director, died Monday six weeks after suffering a stroke.

Educated as an electrical engineer at Notre Dame, where he played football, he was noted for

OBITUARIES

such technical innovations as the dolly shot and overhead tracking shot.

Among the best remembered of Mr. Dwan's films were "Suez," starring Tyrone Power; "The Iron Mask," Douglas Fairbanks Sr.'s last successful film and Mr. Dwan's first talkie; three films with Shirley Temple, "Heidi," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and "Young People," and the 1939 version of "The Three Musketeers."

She was "The Magic Years" (1959), which deals with early

childhood and has been translated into 11 languages, and "Every Child's Birthright: In Defense of Mothering" (1977), a study of the early mother-child relationship in which she argued that all subsequent development is based on the quality of the child's first attachment.

Martin Goodman

TORONTO (NYT) — Martin Goodman, 46, president of Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd., died Sunday of cancer. Mr. Goodman worked his way up in the news operations of the Star as reporter, foreign correspondent, city editor and managing editor.

Sir Hannibal Seichma

VALLETTA, Malta (UPI) — Sir Hannibal Seichma, 101, Malta's most noted historian, died Monday. His historical works centered on the crusading order of St. John.

Walter H. Helmerich 2d

TULSA, Okla. (UPI) — Walter H. Helmerich 2d, 86, an oilman who founded the Tulsa energy firm Helmerich and Payne Inc., died Saturday.

Advertisement for 'L'ÉCHAUDÉ' newspaper, featuring a sun icon and text: 'L'ÉCHAUDÉ ST. GERMAIN TOUS LES JOURS DE 10H A 2H DU MATIN sa formule déjeuner: MENU: 100 F. voir tarif service clients 21, rue de Richemond, tel. 954296'.

documentations et abonnements: JOURNAL DE GENÈVE 12, rue de Hesse - 1211 GENÈVE 11 - Tél. (022) 28 03 50

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Open
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAO	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAP	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAQ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAO	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAP	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAQ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19

Market Summary

Dec. 22, 1981

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	282.75	282.75	282.75
Indus	282.75	282.75	282.75
Transp	282.75	282.75	282.75
Utilities	282.75	282.75	282.75
Govt	282.75	282.75	282.75
Relig	282.75	282.75	282.75
Chem	282.75	282.75	282.75
Food	282.75	282.75	282.75
Text	282.75	282.75	282.75
Metals	282.75	282.75	282.75
Pharm	282.75	282.75	282.75
Auto	282.75	282.75	282.75
Elect	282.75	282.75	282.75
Comm	282.75	282.75	282.75
Energy	282.75	282.75	282.75
Health	282.75	282.75	282.75
Tele	282.75	282.75	282.75
Media	282.75	282.75	282.75
Realty	282.75	282.75	282.75
Finance	282.75	282.75	282.75
Insurance	282.75	282.75	282.75
Transportation	282.75	282.75	282.75
Energy	282.75	282.75	282.75
Health	282.75	282.75	282.75
Tele	282.75	282.75	282.75
Media	282.75	282.75	282.75
Realty	282.75	282.75	282.75
Finance	282.75	282.75	282.75
Insurance	282.75	282.75	282.75

Market Diaries

Volume	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
AMEX	123,456	12.34	12.34	12.34

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45	123.45
Microsoft	987,654	98.76	98.76	98.76	98.76
Apple	876,543	87.65	87.65	87.65	87.65
Oracle	765,432	76.54	76.54	76.54	76.54
Amazon	654,321	65.43	65.43	65.43	65.43

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close
NYSE	123.45	123.45	123.45
AMEX	12.34	12.34	12.34

Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Close
S&P 500	123.45	123.45	123.45
Industrial	123.45	123.45	123.45
Utilities	123.45	123.45	123.45
Transportation	123.45	123.45	123.45
Energy	123.45	123.45	123.45
Health	123.45	123.45	123.45
Tele	123.45	123.45	123.45
Media	123.45	123.45	123.45
Realty	123.45	123.45	123.45
Finance	123.45	123.45	123.45
Insurance	123.45	123.45	123.45

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close
Microsoft	1,234,567	12.34	12.34	12.34	12.34
Apple	987,654	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87
Oracle	876,543	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76
Amazon	765,432	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
IBM	654,321	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close
AMEX	12.34	12.34	12.34

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sell
IBM	123,456	123,456
Microsoft	98,765	98,765
Apple	87,654	87,654
Oracle	76,543	76,543
Amazon	65,432	65,432

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Close
Govt	123.45	123.45	123.45
Corp	123.45	123.45	123.45
Muni	123.45	123.45	123.45

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Open
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAO	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAP	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAQ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAO	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAP	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAQ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Open
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAO	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAP	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAQ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAR	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAC	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAD	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAE	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAF	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAG	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAH	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAJ	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAK	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAL	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAM	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.19
12M AAN	1.21	1.18	0.00	10.0	15.0	1.18	1.2		

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WEST AFRICA



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DECEMBER, 1981

A Supplement on Travel and Tourism

MOVING AROUND

GETTING around in the country will certainly make for some of the more memorable experiences a tourist will have in West Africa. For a visitor used to being catered to, the relative lack of tourism infrastructure certainly spells change.

The means of traveling are basically the same as anywhere else. The difference lies in their availability.

Tourists really only started about a decade ago to visit West Africa, said Christian d'Alayer of the French business magazine *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens*. The existing transport systems were laid out for the needs of businessmen and for moving merchandise.

Business is mainly concentrated along the coast. That is where tourism is most developed, too, and where the traveler will find it the easiest to move about. Many towns and villages are connected

for," its brochure says. Gasoline costs about 95 cents a liter.

A less private and certainly cheaper way of seeing a lot of the countryside is taking a bus. What this costs, however, is time. A globe-trotter remembers waiting for a bus an entire afternoon because the driver had taken a break to escape the summer heat. Other travelers have had similar experiences.

Taking a train is also not expensive, but the number of lines is very limited. In all of the 6 million square kilometers of West Africa, there are about 14,300 kilometers of tracks, as *Marchés Tropicaux* worked out last year. This is half of what West Germany, for example, has on its 250,000 square kilometers.

The longest railway system is in Nigeria (3,523 kilometers), the shortest in Sierra Leone (80 kilometers). Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands are not mentioned in this connection at all, and the 675 kilometers of tracks in Mauritania are almost exclusively used for the transport of goods.

As an example, the fare for the 25-hour trip between the capitals of Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast is given in the UTA book at about \$70. This is the average on other lines, too.

Planes connect the coastal centers to a number of the landlocked capitals, but the connections among these themselves is rather limited. The largest number of airports is served by UTA/Air Afrique. The connections within the countries are made by national airlines. Fares are relatively high, according to *Marchés Tropicaux*.

The magazine says that the average per passenger and per kilometer was about 50 percent higher than the world average. This figure goes for all of Africa and is not solely based on the West African countries, however. The UTA guide gives a rate of \$60 for the 70-minute flight between Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, one of the major traffic and transfer points for the region in the west of Upper Volta. Again, fares on other routes are similar.

by buses or can be reached in the typical bush taxis, which can take up to several dozen people.

Bargaining Ability

Fares and other prices throughout West Africa depend largely on the bargaining ability of the customer, experienced travelers say. This also goes for hotel prices. Depending on how many rooms there are left, Mr. d'Alayer said, the prices might come down by 10 or 20 percent.

For example, a room in Dakar's most expensive hotel, the Tanara, according to the Africa guide published by the French airline UTA, will cost the traveler about \$22. Mr. d'Alayer remembers rates of more than \$70 from his own voyages, these charges being the same in any of the international hotels throughout West Africa. There is only a limited number of hotels not belonging to one of the international chains like Meridien, Sheraton, Sofitel or Novotel. A room outside the capital in Senegal, for example, will cost between \$16 and \$40, the French tour operator Africatours says.

Like a number of other tour operators, Africatours offers plans for flying to West Africa and taking a rental car around the country, including seven nights in a hotel, this kind of arrangement with the smallest car offered for Senegal costs about \$1,000 (unlimited mileage) for Togo/Benin (1,500 kilometers included) about \$975, and for the Ivory Coast about \$1,135 (1,000 kilometers included).

Renting a car without having booked it through a travel organizer is possible in the large towns, but it is only "for the very, very rich," Mr. d'Alayer said — costing up to \$125 a day. Africatours agrees: "Quality has to be paid

for," its brochure says. Gasoline costs about 95 cents a liter.

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Thomas Koenig

LIVING WITH THE PEOPLE

LIVING in a mud hut and tramping through a swamp may not be everybody's idea of a perfect vacation, but, for those who are tired of package tours, it is part of the price they will have to pay for another approach: "integrated tourism."

This is a new way of traveling in the Third World. Started just a few years ago, it offers an opportunity to get the feel of a country, spend some time with its people and learn about their life more than one would in passing by on a sightseeing tour.

In West Africa, this kind of program is offered by the West German Organization for International Contact (Kunstraßenstrasse 5, 53 Bonn) for Senegal. Apart from this package — to the Casamance in the south of the country — this nonprofit organization, whose German acronym is IOK, arranges similar visits to Kenya, Jamaica, Peru, Sri Lanka, to name a few.

"This kind of journey is not for people who can't do without their usual comfort," the IOK warns in its introductory brochure. "Integrated tourism" means, in fact, that the visitor lives the life the village people do.

Everyday Work

The tourist can look around the village, talk to the "hosts" or take part in the everyday work, but there is no sightseeing program in any of the six or seven places he will be staying.

The participants not only have to do without the usual comforts, but also put in some work to prepare for the experience. Before the holiday starts, they are briefed by the IOK about the conditions in the country they will visit. Usually, this preparation takes the form of a weekend seminar at which the group of 20 to 30 people meets for the first time. Anthropologists, sociologists or experts who have worked in development aid programs inform them on matters ranging from the customs of the country to its political situation.

The Casamance lies about 450 kilometers south of Dakar. The tourists stay with the Diolas, the largest tribe of the region. Its members still live according to the social traditions of their ancestors. Many of the younger people are now looking for employment in the

A POTENTIAL BONANZA

WEST AFRICA offers the potential traveler three climate belts and a variety of ethnic cultures within the two Portuguese-speaking, five English-speaking and nine French-speaking nations that make up the Economic Community of West African States.

Being a tourist there is often difficult, sometimes impossible. The whole of Africa is now receiving between 3.5 million and 6.5 million tourists a year. Compared with the 12 million visitors each year claimed by Paris alone, this is not an impressive figure for a large continent. According to the

capital because their villages do not have enough opportunities. The visitors program helps to provide work, the IOK said. Farmers, fishermen and craftsmen can sell more of their produce or products at home.

Seven villages in the Casamance are taking part in the program. They have built traditional mud huts with straw roofs that keep down the heat. Most rooms have two to four beds; most of the huts have two showers. None of the villages has electricity. Meals are cooked over a wood fire and are often eaten as one sits on a straw mat on the floor.

Funds for Village

The money that the visitor spends and pays for his stay goes directly to the village and is used for the benefit of the community. So far, for example, it has been used to finance medical centers, schoolrooms and the purchase of medicine and seeds. A tourist from Frankfurt will have to pay about \$1,285 for two weeks.

Whether the tourist will see all of the seven villages depends on whether the roads between them are passable. Even staying longer in one place, tourists usually find enough to do and to talk about with the local people. One difficulty of the program lies in the fact that many of the older people do not speak French. For the younger people, learning French is a "must" from an early age now, and usually there is someone around who can translate.

The visitor can help with the work in the rice fields, chat with the basket weavers or with the fishermen. He can have a *boubou* made, the traditional African dress, or learn how to prepare the local meals. Help is also always appreciated when it comes to harvesting the mangoes and peanuts grown on the farms of the area, repairing fishing nets or helping to build pipeways.

Frogues are the boats with which the traveler moves on to the next village; otherwise there is a bus at the disposal of the group. Where neither can go, through mangrove swamps or rice fields, for example, the visitor will have to walk. Some of the villages are close to the white, sandy beaches of the Atlantic, so there are chances for swimming as well.

MOVING AROUND

Furthermore, once the development advances, it can result in ecological damage and increased social tension as the poor host the rich. But, drawn by both the development and the lack of development and by the warm climate and the culture, tourists are coming to West Africa in gradually increasing numbers.

European Tours

The great majority of these tourists are European. European tour operators are now offering a variety of packages to West Africa, ranging from rugged expeditions in remote Saharan and sub-Saharan areas to tennis or golf holidays at air-conditioned, high-rise beachfront hotels.

The four operators almost all concede one of the problems is that West Africa is expensive. Air fares are more expensive per mile from Europe to West Africa than to almost any destination in the world. This is because national and semi-national European airlines maintain expensive monopoly routes. The prices are discouraging for operators selling to a middle market. Mary Peterkin, a marketing executive for one of Britain's largest tour operators, Thomson Holidays, said: "Because of air fares, we are not trying to expand in West Africa."

Luxury Tourism

The region is also expensive because those countries that have developed tourism, notably Senegal and the Ivory Coast, have developed luxury tourism. According to Jacques Maillot, director-general of a Paris company that tries to arrange moderately priced packages, Nouvelles Frontières, it is difficult to build an inexpensive package in the developed West African countries. "The policy of these countries is to install deluxe. If you do traditional tourism, it is expensive."

Niger, Mali and Mauritania are countries with almost no tourism facilities but with tremendous attractions — the beauty of the Sahara, the Tuareg country, isolated nomads in the mountains of north-

west Niger, and the Dogon country in Mali and Mossi villages of Upper Volta that are of growing popularity, especially among the French. Treks through the more remote regions can cost a tourist \$1,000 a week, and a beach holiday on the coast can be half that price (these prices include air fare from Northern Europe).

Conditions in the sub-Sahara can be brutal. The Sahara desert has

ON THE RIVER

THE RIVERS of West Africa, although essential to the historical, cultural and economic life of the region, are in general winding, shallow and difficult to navigate. Where they are navigable, where they are not been diminished by draft, they are one of the most interesting and efficient ways to travel inland.

The 2,600 miles of the Niger flow from Guinea near the Sierra Leone border through the heart of Mali to Niger and along the Benue border into Nigeria, where an elaborate delta takes the water to the Gulf of Guinea. The river was the essential artery of great empires 1,000 years ago. The region fed by the Niger is still considered by many to be the most interesting part of West Africa for architecture, art, dance and the like. The river is still essential to sub-Saharan commerce. For example, it is

GETTING THERE

THERE are two ways of traveling from Europe to West Africa — the expensive one and the very expensive one, with one exception. Taking a plane is not only the fastest possibility but also just about the only one. In the age of container ships, the number of shipping companies whose freighters take along passengers has dropped to a handful, and there is only one ferry from France for passengers and cars.

To take advantage of the exception, one can become a member of the French travel organization Le Point (4, rue des Orpèlaines, 68200 Mulhouse), which tries to break the monopoly of the large airlines. Le Point's program is very limited — Ouagadougou and Dakar are the only destinations in West Africa. But the prices are extremely competitive — the flight between Lyons and Ouagadougou costs \$320 round trip, against \$1,470 in the economy class of, for example, Air Afrique, and \$819 with Air France's reduced "Tarif visite."

The flights that Le Point offers to Senegal cost about \$425, but they have to be booked with a two-week boat trip either on rivers

through the country (\$450) or to the Cape Verde islands (\$468). The prices include the flight back to Lyons, which is the only airport in France from which the planes for the organization may start. Travelers are taken by bus from Paris to Lyons.

The membership is about \$9 a year and may be taken out by anyone. A down payment has to be made on the flights that the traveler wants to take in the course of the year. For the flight to Upper Volta, this is about \$110. The number of flights is also limited. In the 1981-1982 winter program (December to April), Le Point is offering 27 flights to Ouagadougou. These flights may be continued to Lome (\$130). There are eight tours to Senegal in the program.

Concorde Run

The most expensive, but also the fastest, way of traveling to West Africa is France's Concorde from Paris to Dakar. It is on the schedule twice weekly and cuts flying time in half (from almost six hours to three), but nearly doubles the fare. The ticket for the Concorde (first class only) costs about \$2,185, while a normal Air France flight (economy class, also round trip) costs \$1,220.

Besides Air France, there are at least 11 airlines connecting Europe with West Africa — Air Afrique, UTA, Airalia, British Caledonian, Iberia, Lufthansa, KLM, Sabena, Swissair, Pan Am and Royal Air Maroc. The airports served most often are Lagos, one of the import-

TREKKING

WE LIKE to work where others don't because it is too hard; that is our philosophy," said a spokesperson for Visages du Monde (6, rue Roger, 75014 Paris; or 144, rue Marie Christine, 1020 Brussels). A growing number of affluent Westerners are responding to offers of "adventure" from firms such as this. Visages du Monde's director, Jan Terade, described West Africa as "the most difficult region of the world, but perhaps the richest."

Sites for rugged wilderness treks away from tourism areas are easy to find in West Africa. In fact, almost the entire region, with the exception of the coastline, is suitable for this kind of travel. This means that there is a choice of desolate Sahara, sub-Saharan savanna or tropical forests.

This kind of vacation is the most expensive since it implies traveling in areas where everything must be prearranged and carried out at considerable cost. In spite of the cost, most expeditions are fully

RALLY FEVER

AFRICA is not a place that comes to mind for motor racing, let alone rally. But, with a bold sense of showmanship, the French tour operator Africatours is for the fourth consecutive year sponsoring, in conjunction with Le Point-Europe No. 1, Texaco and Air Afrique, an auto rally of more than 6,000 miles from Paris to Dakar.

Entries are accepted in truck, automobile and motorcycle categories. An estimated 700 people in more than 300 vehicles are expected to begin the 20-day rally on the first of the year. The sponsors will race ahead of the participants to provide them with dinner and supplies each night with the aid of a DC-3, two heavy trucks and three lighter vehicles. Among the supplies will be 7,800 gallons of water and about 20 tons of food. Additional supplies will be brought along the way.

Africatours is claiming to offer good meals every night as the racers pass 30 destinations. But the route is one of the world's roughest. Landing in Algiers, they will follow an ancient route across the Sahara to Niger, Upper Volta, Mali and across Senegal to the capital.

There are winners in four categories — one for women and one for each of the three vehicle types. In the last three rallies, no one has won twice, but the automobile winner from last year, Rene Metje, and the motorcycle winner from last year, Hubert Anriol, are both trying to reassert their titles in the rally in January.

Africatours hopes to continue the rally as an established annual event, and welcomes new participants. So far, the participants have been mostly Europeans, with French drivers accounting for more than half. But anyone with a suitable car, truck or motorcycle who has an urge to race across West Africa in the fifth Paris-Algiers-Dakar rally a year from now will be able to get more information from Africatours (9-11 avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Paris 75008).

Guerra Expeditions (Stokehill Farm, Eriestoke, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 5UB) charges about \$3,000 for a 21-week expedition through West Africa and across to Nairobi. Guerra also offers a trip through West Africa from Tunis across the Sahara, through Niger to Togo, into Ghana and the white sand beaches to Accra, up to Ashanti country, then into Upper Volta to Mali, along the Niger River route through Mali and back up the Sahara. There is an option of going only one way to or from Accra, which is a four-week trip costing about \$1,200 (round trip from London air fare included). The full trip takes nine weeks, includes a week on the coast, and costs about \$1,700. A nine-week trip from Tunis through the sub-Sahara to Dakar is also offered.

A West German company called Rotal Tours (Georg Holl GmbH & Co. KG, 8391 Tittling, Passau) has patented custom-designed buses that it refers to as the rolling hotel. These buses, with accompanying sleeping trailers, accommodate 18 to 52 people, have abundant modern comforts and are used for expeditions to places where it is not generally expected to see a busload of tourists. They do numerous trans-Sahara expeditions, and one from Tunis to Bilma to Agades and back to Tunis in 28 days for about \$1,600 with air fare.

Rotal Tours also makes 29-day trips from Tunis to Abidjan for about \$1,800 and a 28-day loop from Abidjan through Upper Volta and Niger and down through Nigeria to Cameroon for the same price. Another program is a 30-day trip from Tunis across the Sahara to Gao and through Mali and Senegal to Dakar for about \$1,900.

In France, there are a number of Sahara and sub-Sahara specialists. Sahara Conseil (18-20, place de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris) takes groups of 12 people through the Niger Sahara on various routes from 15 to 18 days. They travel by

used to move livestock to market. From October to June, day trips are available from Niamey, Niger, to small fishing villages. The trips are in motorized 10-seat canoes of the long-prowed

West African type called pirogues (information is available from the Office du Tourisme du Niger, B.P. 612, Niamey). Some of the European organized expeditions in the region travel by the river in some

(Continued on Page 85)

(Continued on Page 85)

WELCOME TO BÉNIN

O.N.A.T.H.O.

OFFICE NATIONALE DU
TOURISME ET DE L'HOTELLERIE

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RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DU BÉNIN

WILDLIFE

Special to the IHT
WEST AFRICA as a wildlife region often suffers from comparison with the famous game reserves of East Africa, where the ecosystem supports much more game. Nevertheless, the wildlife of West Africa has been left in a more natural state.

For hunting, fishing or observing wildlife, one of the best countries in the region is Senegal. Senegal has six national parks and one reserve. Niokolo-Koba is the only one that allows camping and, like Djoudj and Basse-Casamance, is only open during the dry season (Dec. 15 to June 15).

Niokolo-Koba, with 2 million acres of savanna, forest and rivers, is the largest park in Senegal. More than 70 species of mammals, including antelope, elephant, buffalo, hippopotamus, lion, cheetah and monkey, inhabit it along with reptiles, fish and 300 bird species. Three-day photographic safaris are available (contact the Secretariat d'Etat au Tourisme, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 4049, Dakar).

The National Park of Basse-Casamance is said to be outstanding for butterfly collectors, but a permit from the Direction des Parcs Nationaux in Dakar is required to take specimens. The park at Djoudj along the Senegal River is outstanding for both migratory birds and sedentary ones such as pelicans, flamingos and herons. Its facilities are limited to eight two-bed bungalows and a 12-bed cabin, but they receive more than 2,000 visitors each year. Five six-seat barges and two 40-seaters are available for bird-watching without disturbing the habitat.

Senegal Regions
Hunting in Senegal is permitted with a license, which costs about \$70, and a firearms license, which can be obtained from the Ministry of the Interior. There is no hunting from April 30 to Nov. 15 (information is available from the Direction des Eaux et Forêts, Parc Forestier et Zoologique de Hann, B.P. 1831, Dakar).

The favored areas for hunting are the green Casamance in the south and Maka Diama in the savanna north of Saint-Louis. The



hunt is usually for wild migratory birds and warthogs (which are reportedly abundant since they are not eaten in this predominantly Moslem country). Air Afrique, Africatours (9-11, avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris) and Jet Tours (Air France) offer nine-day hunts in Maka Diama for about \$1,400 including air fare from Paris.

Africatours also offers a nine-day hunting cruise along the Casamance river on the Africa Queen, a 172-foot ship, for about \$2,400 (this is somewhat less expensive for accompanying non-bunters).

Senegal is one of the major big game fishing spots of the world, especially off Dakar. From June to October, there are swordfish, blue marlin, sailfish, barracuda, red tuna, mako and tiger shark. River fishing is also supposed to be good and can be arranged through Les Pirogiers, a village hotel up the Saloum River, or through Africatours.

Windblown Coast
Surf casting is highly rated on the windblown coast of Mauritania, particularly around Nouadhibou on the Bay of Levrier where there are shark, sea bass, giant species of skate, and bonito.



July through December are the best months. Eight bungalows and other facilities have been built. Air Afrique, Africatours and Jet Tours offer a round-trip flight from Paris and seven days' board and fishing for about \$1,100.

In the dry season, there is hunting along the delta of the Senegal River at a 395-acre section of Mauritania serviced by the camping center of Keur-Massene. The season is from Nov. 1 to April 30. Due to droughts, the quality of the hunt has been uncertain in recent years. Africatours says that it receives regular reports and can advise.

There is a 148,000-acre bird reserve at Diouroual. Gambia has a park on Bamboo Island in the river and is planning two more. There is also a reserve at Abuko, near Banjul. Along the banks of the river are warthog, monkey, baboon, hyena, antelope, hippopotamus and crocodile. Gambia is considered a paradise for bird-watchers with more than 400 species. Blue Sky (British Caledonian Airways) has arranged expeditions for bird-watching societies.

Hunting is permitted in Upper Volta. Licenses for small game cost about \$20, for medium game

about \$70 and for big game about \$140. Only eight big game licenses are issued in each of three regions each week in the season from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. There are additional taxes for kills of big game, which includes lion, warthog, antelope and buffalo. Licenses are obtained through the Ministry of Tourism in Ouagadougou.

The east, southwest and De-dougou are the hunting areas, and the late season when the grass is less thick is the best time of year. Jet Tours arranges nine- or 16-day trips for big or small game.

The savanna in the eastern corner of the country has a national park that extends into the W National Park (named after the shape of the Niger River as it flows through) in Niger. This 4,000-square-mile area has numerous species of wildlife, including elephant, hippopotamus, lion and leopard. It is open from December through June.

Benin permits hunting of a wide variety of big game, including elephant, crocodile, lion, panther and lynx. Up to three kills are permitted for many of these large species (with a fee per head). In spite of this relaxed policy toward hunting, or perhaps because of it, Benin is not a preferred destination for West African hunters. French experts report little game and nothing of trophy quality. Africatours and Jet Tours organize trips there and have experts who will talk candidly about the Benin hunt.

Mali created Baoule park in 1954 to protect indigenous species such as giraffe, buffalo, lion and antelope. It is open from December to June 1. Camoo National Park in the northwest of the Ivory Coast is an animal reserve for antelope, buffalo, lion, hippopotamus, monkey and other wildlife.

For years, people in the Ivory Coast went up to Dakar for big game fishing, even though tuna, hammerhead shark, tiger shark, swordfish and barracuda are found in their own waters. Recently, two clubs have been organized to promote local fishing: Big Game Fishing Club of Abidjan and Club de Pêche Sportive de Cote d'Ivoire (01, B.P. 3865 Abidjan 01 or Marina Nauti-Sports, Abidjan).

port of Ziguinchor. The eight-day cruise with air fare from and to Paris costs from \$1,100 to \$2,100.

Nouvelles Frontières (37, rue Violet, 75015 Paris) offers day cruises up the Casamance in pirogues as part of a 15-day camping trip in the region. Hauser Reisen of Munich travels by boat on the Saloum, Gambia, Casamance and Casahon in Guinea-Bissau on a rugged hiking and canoeing expedition.

The Bou el Mogdad out of Saint-Louis, Senegal, is a converted 183-foot ship designed with little draw for West African river

WEST AFRICA

A POTENTIAL BONANZA

(Continued from Page 75)

tries with the most-developed tourism operations in the region are Senegal and the Ivory Coast. These are relatively prosperous countries that gained independence with fairly developed economies. They have organized and spent money to develop their tourism.

While many of the coastal countries can list numerous hotels, Senegal and the Ivory Coast have truly tourist hotels. Mory Keita, the Ivory Coast's tourism director, says that since 1979 their hotels have been receiving more tourists than businessmen.

British View
The British view of French-speaking West Africa is summarized by Hazel Russell, the manager of the "Far Away" division of Blue Sky, an affiliate of British Caledonian Airways: "The French left behind good food and high prices." From the British point of view, Gambia and Sierra Leone are less sophisticated than Senegal and the Ivory Coast, but also cheaper — and of course, English-speaking.

Gambia was first opened to tourism by the Scandinavians, particularly Vingrosser Club 33 of Sweden, beginning in 1965. The Danes followed, then the British. Between 1965 and 1975, the number of group tourists rose from 300 to 21,049.

The coup last summer raised the specter of political instability that periodically menaces West African tourism. The coup happened as tour operators were assembling their winter packages. Enterprise, the British Airways affiliate, decided to discontinue its Gambia offer. But others waited.

Miss Russell went to Gambia in late September and decided that the political situation would cause no problems for tourists. Most other big British operators have reached the same conclusion and express particular satisfaction with the new minister of information and tourism, Bakary Darbo, who they report is spending money to promote Gambia tourism.

Because Gambia is a poorer country, a week there can average

two-thirds of the cost of a week in Senegal or in the Ivory Coast (starting at about \$300 instead of \$750 for a package). But London-based Marlet Holidays has been experimenting some success with the Ivory Coast as British business has become more involved in the Ivory Coast economy.

The country that seems to be the most rapidly emerging destination is Sierra Leone. As a former British colony, it has benefited from traditional British tourism. Now the French who are finding the Ivory Coast and Senegal overdeveloped for some tastes are being drawn to the long-deserted white sand beaches of Sierra Leone. At present, the country offers not only empty beaches but at least three international-class luxury hotels.

Togo, which has been attracting German tourists for some time, set a plan in 1976 that tripled the number of hotel rooms to 3,000. Benin is also growing as a destination.

For political reasons, Liberia, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau are virtually closed to tourists at the moment. But Hauser Reisen of Munich claims that Guinea-Bissau is about to open, and it is planning treks there for the spring.

Ghana Coastline
Ghana, with not only gulf coastline but one of Africa's most appreciated cultures, the Ashanti, does not lack attractions. But because of the lack of infrastructure, few people go there. This situation is expected to improve.

The Cape Verde islands have no tourism facilities. The country is very poor. The basic crop, groundnuts, was a disaster this year, and the economic situation makes the near-future prospects for tourism dim.

Oil-rich Nigeria's tourism prospects suffer from both economic and political problems. A number of small tour operators have reported police and paper problems. "It's not the easiest country to get across," said a spokesperson for Guerbera expeditions, a British operator that crosses the entire length of Africa.

ON THE RIVER

(Continued from Page 75)

era has created the world's largest man-made lake. According to the Ghana government, boat trips are available on the lake to an island in the center, and there is a two-day trip up the river and back.

The Gambia River, whose banks are the nation of Gambia, penetrates 500 miles inland through interesting bird grounds, a sacred crocodile pool and other natural attractions.

There are numerous ways to travel up the Gambia. The Lady Wright, with 10 berths, goes up

every week on a three-day trip to Basse (contact the Office of Tourism in Banjul; Danel Travel Service, 33 Buckle Street, Banjul; or Martlet Holiday Ltd., 94-A Brompton Road, London).

Africatours (9-11, avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris) operates a 172-foot cruise ship called The Africa Queen. The ship has 17 cabins with a capacity of 37 passengers. The Africa Queen sails out of Dakar down the Senegalese coast for one day, three days up the Gambia River, then three days down the coast to the wide tropical Casamance River and its inland

port of Ziguinchor. The eight-day cruise with air fare from and to Paris costs from \$1,100 to \$2,100.

Nouvelles Frontières (37, rue Violet, 75015 Paris) offers day cruises up the Casamance in pirogues as part of a 15-day camping trip in the region. Hauser Reisen of Munich travels by boat on the Saloum, Gambia, Casamance and Casahon in Guinea-Bissau on a rugged hiking and canoeing expedition.

The Bou el Mogdad out of Saint-Louis, Senegal, is a converted 183-foot ship designed with little draw for West African river

LES OBJECTIFS VISÉS PAR LE PROGRAMME TOURISTIQUE DU 4^e PLAN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

Le programme de développement touristique intégré au plan national de développement économique national 1981-1985 se fixe comme principaux objectifs à atteindre:

- 1) Améliorer et développer les infrastructures touristiques et hôtelières existantes pour mieux répondre à la demande actuelle et future du développement touristique.
- 2) Diversifier le produit touristique togolais.
- 3) Accroître le mouvement touristique national et international vers le TOGO.
- 4) Améliorer la qualité des services et augmenter la productivité du personnel afin de diminuer la dépendance du secteur vis-à-vis de l'assistance étrangère.

PROJETS TOURISTIQUES ET HÔTELIERS

Les objectifs définis à moyen et long terme sont:

- de compléter les infrastructures d'accueil de l'intérieur du pays.
- de réaliser la première phase du village touristique de PAYEME.
- de réaliser le complexe zoologique de BAYEME.
- d'améliorer l'attractivité touristique du pays par l'aménagement d'un certain nombre de sites.

Hôtels:

- * Complexe hôtelier de PAYEME 200 chambres 400 lits 3*
- * Hôtel du Plateau de DANYI 60 chambres 120 lits 2*
- * Hôtel d'ALÉDJO 20 chambres 40 lits 2*
- * Auberge de jeunesse de KARA 20 chambres
- * Hôtel de DAPAONG 60 chambres 120 lits 2*

Sites touristiques

- * Littoral.
- * Parc zoologique de BAYEME.
- * Cascade d'AKROWA.
- * Grottes aux chauves-souris de KLOTO.

ARRIVÉES PAR MOIS DU TOURISME INTERNATIONAL 1979 - 1980

Mois	1979	1980
JANVIER	7.122	6.697
FÉVRIER	6.639	7.444
MARS	7.141	7.406
AVRIL	6.635	7.089
MAI	5.266	6.360
JUIN	5.520	6.245
JUILLET	6.208	7.432
AOUT	6.676	8.887
SEPTEMBRE	5.701	6.863
OCTOBRE	5.603	8.288
NOVEMBRE	5.362	8.606
DÉCEMBRE	6.889	10.609
TOTAL	74.762	91.926

1 - NUITÉES DU TOURISME INTERNATIONAL PAR MOIS: 1979 - 1980

Mois	1979	1980
JANVIER	23.166	28.807
FÉVRIER	24.151	27.883
MARS	25.399	28.398
AVRIL	20.761	23.570
MAI	15.968	18.167
JUIN	14.566	17.668
JUILLET	17.562	23.098
AOUT	20.520	30.226
SEPTEMBRE	17.720	22.230
OCTOBRE	19.587	29.280
NOVEMBRE	18.337	33.566
DÉCEMBRE	23.575	37.987
TOTAL	241.302	320.970

2 - RÉPARTITION DES NUITÉES DU TOURISME INTERNATIONAL 1979 - 1980

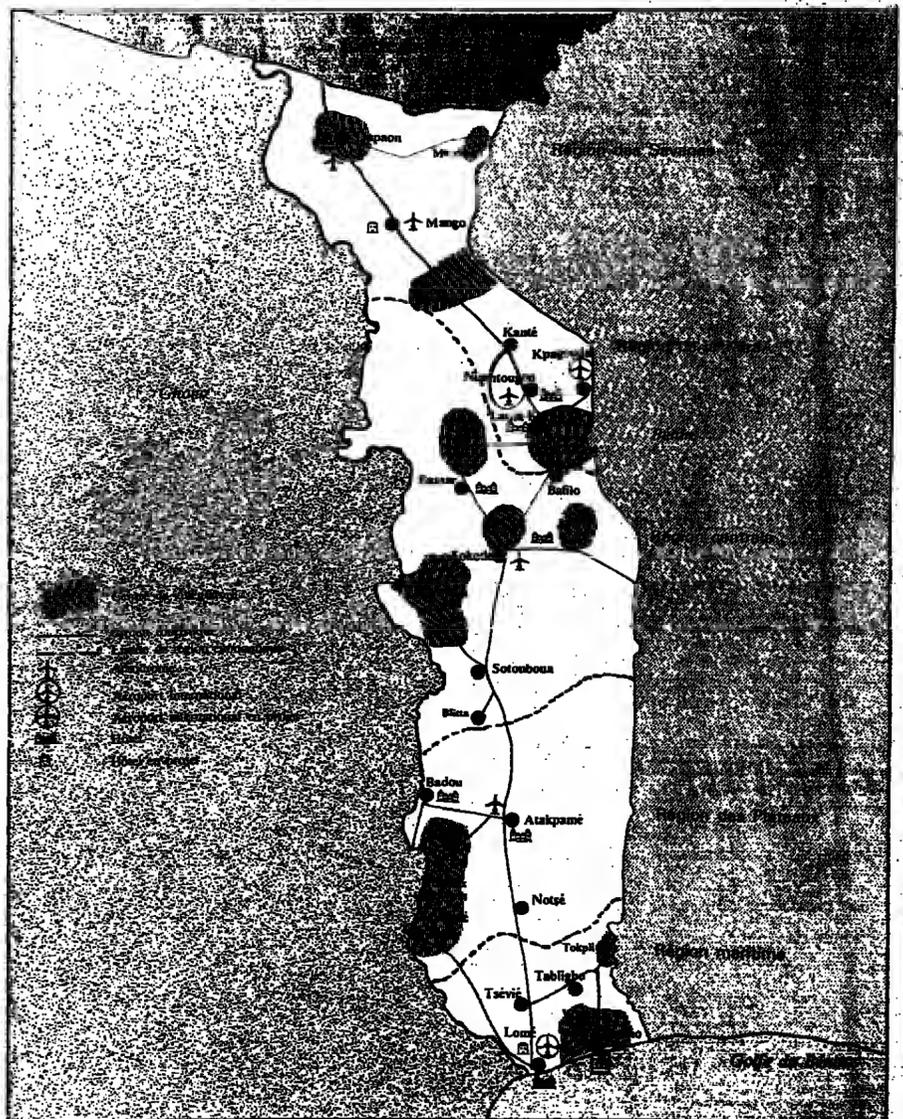
REGIONS	1979	1980
Région Cotonou	216.721	291.576
Reste du Pays	24.581	29.394
TOTAL	241.302	320.970

TABLEAU D'ÉVOLUTION DU TOURISME AU TOGO

ANNÉES	Capacité en Chambres disponibles	Emplois directs	Arrivées dans les établissements	Nuitées dans les établissements	Revenus touristiques en millions CFA
1977	944	1.291	59.644	177.225	1.720,75
1978	1.004	1.407	73.226	216.059	2.150,48
1979	1.467	1.677	74.762	241.302	2.744,54
1980	1.860	2.569	91.926	320.970	3.584,91

- Catégorie A' : Hôtel de classe internationale luxe
 A : Hôtel de standing international
 B : Village de vacances confort supérieur
 C : Hôtel de confort moyen: chambres climatisées ou ventilées
 D : Hôtel de confort possible
 E : Hôtel de classe utilitaire.

GO TO TOGO (West Africa)



OFFICE NATIONAL TOGOLAIS DU TOURISME

Route d'Aného BP 1289 LOMÉ - Togo
23 Rue François 1^{er} - 75008 PARIS - France

Handwritten signature or stamp in Arabic script.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Cycles Peugeot to Build Engines for Honda

TOKYO — Honda said Tuesday that Cycles Peugeot of France would begin producing engines and transmissions for Honda mopeds.

Anglo-American to Buy S. American Firm

LONDON — Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa and two associates agreed Tuesday to buy a 40 percent stake in Empress Sudamerica.

Accord Expected on Harvester's Debt

NEW YORK — International Harvester and its 225 banks are nearing agreement on a complicated reorganization of the \$3.4 billion in debt of the giant manufacturer of farm equipment and trucks.

Born Critical of Rothmans Purchase

LONDON — Philip Morris' purchase of a substantial stake in Rothmans International has run into criticism from the West German cartel office.

Warner in Talks on N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK — Warner Communications, the diversified New York-based entertainment company, is conducting preliminary discussions on the possibility of buying The Daily News.

Chicago Merc Forms Financial Futures Unit

CHICAGO — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange has announced the formation of a new division that will specialize in the trading of futures on options, indexes of stock prices and indexes of other financial instruments.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, Year, Revenue, Profits, Per Share. Includes Grand Metropolitan, United States, Pittsberry.

Auto Workers in U.S. Move Closer to Talks

By John Holusha New York Times Service DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union has announced its General Motors and Ford councils would meet Jan. 8 in Chicago.

Union leaders have been polling the local officials who make up the councils since Dec. 9, when the UAW executive board dropped its ban on reopening contracts.

Donald Ephlin, director of the union's Ford department said, "I want to discuss the disastrous shape Ford Motor Company is in and what can be done to protect the jobs of the Ford workers."

Approval of the councils, which have a total of about 525 members, is needed before talks to modify the existing contract can begin.

Although it now appears likely that the contract for GM and Ford will be early next year, it is less clear how much the rank and file are willing to give up in return for the increased job security the union has said it will demand.

Britain Reconsiders North Sea Output Curb

LONDON — Britain seems to be quietly shelving plans to impose formal curbs on output from its North Sea oil fields as a means of prolonging their life.

Account Surplus Lower, Bonn Says

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's current account showed a provisional surplus of 1.2 billion Deutsche marks in November and a trade surplus of 3.95 billion DM.



Donald E. Petersen ... 'We've got no choice'

U.S. Prices 0.5% Higher In November

WASHINGTON — U.S. inflation continued to moderate in November, with the government's Consumer Price Index rising 0.5 percent after a 0.4 percent increase in October.

The report indicates inflation for the year probably will be the lowest since the 9 percent of 1978. The CPI rose 13.3 percent in 1979 and 12.4 percent in 1980.

Spokesman David Gergen said President Reagan was "encouraged, pleased with the report" on consumer prices.

N.Y. Stock Prices Down Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday after trading in a narrow range all day as investors cast a wary eye on economic news at home and political events overseas.

Textile Agreement Reached, But EEC Threatens Pullout

GENEVA — A trade conflict that threatened to embitter North-South relations was averted here Tuesday with the conclusion of an accord regulating the flow of textiles from Third World producers to industrialized countries.

But an EEC representative immediately raised doubts about the community's continued participation in the arrangement.

The accord, reached after five weeks of hard bargaining, renews the Multifiber Arrangement until July, 1986. Trade totaling about \$19 billion fell under the MFA last year.

The new pact, which begins Jan. 1, gives importers more freedom to restrict imports of textiles, but gives exporters some concessions.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Dec. 22, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Columns include currency, rate, and bank.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMP TRENDS II

Equity on January 1, 1981: \$100,000.00. Equity on December 17, 1981: \$243,941.52. After all charges.

TAPMAN advertisement with logo and contact information for various international financial institutions.

U.S. \$150,000,000 NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990. Includes Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Agent Bank.

CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE advertisement detailing the bank's 1981 activity and growth prospects.

RHYTHM WATCH CO., LTD. advertisement for U.S. \$15,000,000 6 PER CENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1997. Includes list of international securities firms.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Dec. 22, 1981

Table of Chicago Futures prices including Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, Oats, Cattle, and Hogs.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including various grades of Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other agricultural products.

Table of London Metals Market prices for Silver, Gold, and various metal alloys.

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Cotton.

Table of Commodity Indexes for Dec. 22, 1981, showing price movements for different commodity groups.

Table of Dividends for various companies, listing the amount and frequency of payments.

Table of New York Futures prices for Dec. 22, 1981, including Soybean Meal and Oil.

Table of Paris Commodity prices for Dec. 22, 1981, covering items like Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market rates for various currencies like British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and French Franc.

Table of US Treasury Bonds and Notes, showing yields and prices for different maturities.

Table of European Gold Markets prices for Dec. 22, 1981, including London, Zurich, and Paris.

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for Dec. 21, 1981, listing various Canadian equities.

Table of Tuesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks, highlighting price changes.

Table of Settlement Made in U.S. Suit in Toxic Shock Death, detailing the legal case.

Table of Nicaragua Pact On Debt Reported, discussing the financial agreement between the two countries.

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for Dec. 21, 1981, listing various Quebec equities.

Valours White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for Valours White Weld S.A., a Swiss metalworking company.

European Options Exchange

Advertisement for the European Options Exchange, providing details on trading services.

Major events of the past century as reported in the Herald Tribune

Advertisement for the book 'Major events of the past century as reported in the Herald Tribune'.

THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980

Advertisement for 'THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980' book, featuring reproductions of historical newspaper front pages.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for Dec. 21, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for Dec. 22, 1981, including the S&P 500 and other market indices.

Settlement Made in U.S. Suit in Toxic Shock Death

Article detailing the settlement of a lawsuit regarding a toxic shock death.

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Article reporting on the agreement between Nicaragua and the U.S. regarding foreign debt.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table of Gold Options prices for various contracts and maturities.

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Slow Economic Recovery Forecast in OECD

(Continued from Page 1) pointing by top officials of the OECD Trade Union Advisory Committee, which represents 60 million workers in 40 central trade unions. "We do not challenge the figures, but the report is disappointing to us since it contains nothing about a dialogue with unions nor references to alternative expansionary policies," an official said. He added that "unemployment is unacceptable."

The projected recovery is based primarily on gradually increased domestic consumption and stock rebuilding plus "buoyant" demand for exports from outside the OECD area, Mrs. Ostry said. But it is clouded by two uncertainties — continuing high interest rates, primarily in the United States, and declining spending by nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for OECD exports, officials said.

18 months, which reflects declining OECD imports from OPEC and continuing drawing on oil stocks by industrialized nations. But she stressed that there were wide differences in projected performance among member countries, as the report outlined. The U.S. gross national product will fall by 2 percent during the first half of next year from the present level, rising to a 4 percent growth rate next year and sliding to a 3 percent expansion rate in the first six months of 1983. U.S. inflation was projected at roughly 7 percent during the period, with the unemployment rate rising to 9 percent in 1982 and dropping to 8.5 percent during the first half of 1983.

Japan's inflation rate, which was 5 percent during the first half of this year, will decline to 4.5 percent in the first half of 1982, while its unemployment rate will hold steady at its present level of 2.2 percent through the second half of 1982 and drop to 2 percent in the first half of 1983, the OECD said. Japan's inflation rate, which was 5 percent during the first half of this year, will decline to 4.5 percent in the first half of 1982, while its unemployment rate will hold steady at its present level of 2.2 percent through the second half of 1982 and drop to 2 percent in the first half of 1983, the OECD said.

Japan Proposes Hold on Spending In New Budget

The Associated Press TOKYO — The Japanese government Tuesday adopted budget plans for the fiscal year beginning next April that would hold spending for most programs to current levels.

There would be increases, however, in defense, energy and foreign aid programs. The proposal calls for a defense budget increase of 6.5 percent to 2.5 trillion yen (\$11.6 billion). At a special Cabinet meeting, the government approved a budget plan that will now go to various government agencies for review.

Premier Zenko Suzuki said he hopes to submit the budget to the Diet, Japan's parliament, by January and complete debate by the time the new fiscal year starts in April.

The budget mirrors government efforts to rebuild its deficit-ridden finances while spurring the faltering economy. It calls for a 6.2 percent increase in total spending over the current fiscal year to about 50 trillion yen, the smallest increase since 1958. Spending in the general fund will increase only 1.8 percent.

Because of the sluggish economy, Mr. Suzuki has been trying to avoid an increase in corporate taxes, but he has decided to seek one. There will be no reduction in income taxes, despite opposition parties and labor groups seeking a cut to decrease the tax burden on the consumer.

Larger Market, New Rules Planned for Samurai Bonds

TOKYO — Japan plans to expand the number and size of samurai bond offerings, which are borrowings by foreign entities in the domestic yen market, but will toughen the standards, securities sources said Tuesday.

The changes in the rules are necessary because of the large number of foreign issuers currently attracted to Japan by relatively low interest rates and the need for Japan to expand capital exports, the sources said.

The monthly offerings will be increased in late February to four issues totaling about 70 billion yen (\$320 million) from the current three issues totaling about 50 billion yen.

The maximum issue amount will be reduced to 10 billion yen from 15 billion for issuers who do not have U.S. bond ratings. This will include such Asian issuers as the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The new coupon and issue price of bonds will be the same as that of 400 billion yen of 10-year national bonds the Finance Ministry plans to issue in January through an underwriting syndicate. The issue will be priced at 98.4 percent, yielding 8.015 percent. The current price is 98 percent, with an 8 percent coupon yielding 8.367 percent.

The maximum issue amount will be unchanged at 30 billion yen for the World Bank, 20 billion for issuers with an AAA rating and 15 billion for those with an A rating, the sources said.

But maturities for samurai bond issues will be shortened. Issuers

JVC, Thorn, AEG Sign Pact to Make Video Products

TOKYO — Victor of Japan (JVC), Thorn EMI and AEG-Telefunken have signed an agreement to establish a joint holding company to manufacture video consumer electronic products in Europe, Victor said.

The three companies had been planning the move for some time, and France's Thomson Brandt originally was to take part. But it withdrew last month due to uncertainties caused by its selection for nationalization. The three said they would leave room for possible later participation by Thomson.

JVC, Thorn and AEG will hold equal shares in the new company, to be headquartered in the Netherlands, Victor said. Products to be manufactured will include video tape recorders, video disc players and video cameras.

The holding company plans to set up a subsidiary in West Berlin and another in Britain, possibly near Brighton.

The companies are seeking approval from their respective governments for the project and intend to notify the European Economic Community Commission, Victor added.

Russia Launches Satellite

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said five of its Warsaw Pact allies launched a satellite to study the Earth's atmosphere and ionosphere. Tass reported Tuesday. The Vertikal-10 rocket was launched Monday "to a height of 1,510 kilometers," the Soviet news agency said.

Fewer Unemployed in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — December unemployment figures published by the Department of Employment on Tuesday showed Britain's jobless total down for the third consecutive month.

The jobless total this month was 2,940,703, or 12.3 percent of the nation's work force of 24.2 million. In November it was 2,953,340, and in October 2,988,644. In September the country had its highest number of unemployed since the 1930s, with 2,998,789 out of work.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 22, 1981

Table with columns: Banks, Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from banks like Citicorp, First Nat'l, etc.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dec. 22, 1981

Table with columns: Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, Sterling, French Franc, BCU, SDR. Shows interest rates for various currencies.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Dec. 22, 1981

Table with columns: Name, Price, Bid, Ask. Lists various over-the-counter securities and their prices.

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

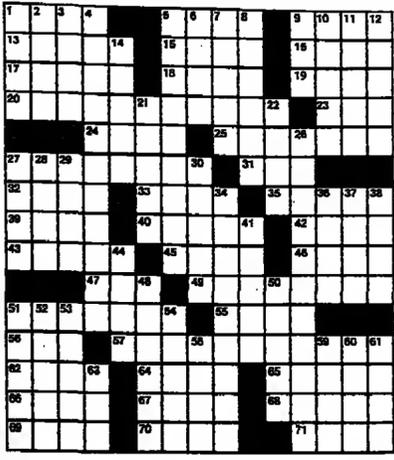
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA DM 300,000,000 9 3/8 % Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1981/1991. Offering Price: 100%, Interest: 9 3/8% p.a., Maturity: December 15, 1991, Listing: Frankfurt am Main.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung advertisement. Features a large image of the newspaper with the headline '1,070,000 Readers*'. Text describes it as the leading national daily and business newspaper, read all over Germany and in 144 countries around the world. According to an opinion poll carried out amongst 1258 senior businessmen in North America, Europe and the Far East by the British Urban Publishing Company, F.A.Z. is judged the world's most reliable non-English language newspaper. *L.A.T. 1981. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung P.O. Box 2901, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main Telephone 759 10

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft advertisement. Lists various international branches and subsidiaries including Banco Nacional de Paris, Dresdner Bank, Citicorp, etc.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malachuk



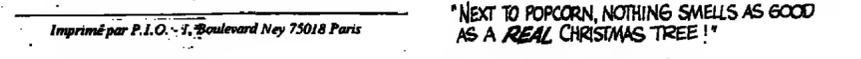
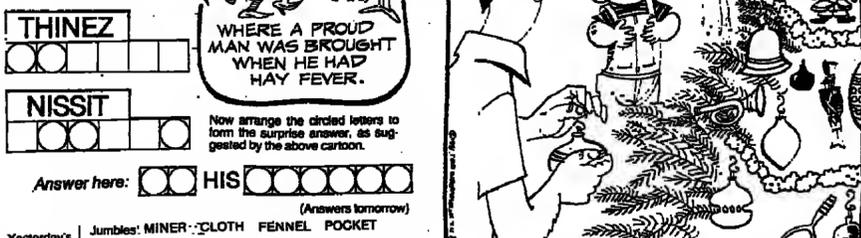
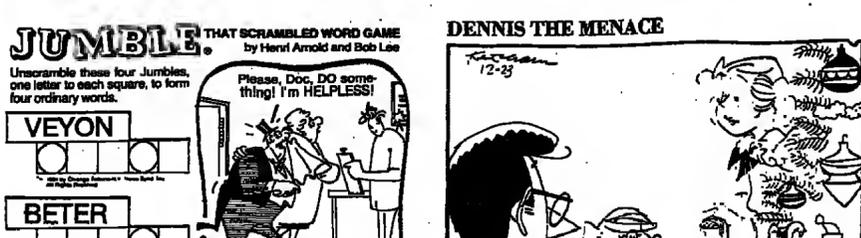
- ACROSS
1 Semite
5 Cabbage dish
9 'The Ballad of Reading'
13 Site of the Palazzo Doria
15 Domestic
16 Allment
17 -fours
18 Wicked
19 Sheet of matted fiber
20 Aerie occupant
21 Doc for pets
22 Seed covering
23 Extolists
27 Village founded by Father Flanagan
31 Letter before omega.
32 Cornhuskers' home: Abbr.
33 Maskily
35 Provide with funds
38 Magi's magical guide
40 Medicines
42 Marquis
43 Israeli dances
49 A wife of Jacob
46 Ruler
47 Call for help
48 Visionary
51 Perceived by sight, touch, etc.
55 Sell
56 Year in Nero's reign
57 Body-builder's routine
62 Delineste
64 Gallup-
65 Defunct treaty
66 God of love
67 Type face:
68 Musical group
69 This may make dates
70 Sandy tract in England
71 Reel of a loom
DOWN
1 Waiting for Santa
2 Place where many elbows are sore
3 Thorough study: Abbr.
4 Having chutzpah
5 Abrasive
6 Molten rock
7 Mexican friend
8 Gush forth, as tears
9 Flag
10 Desert plant
11 -space
12 Citizens of Venezuela
14 Co guard
21 Norwegian wind god
22 Being
23 Toy troops
27 Vice President
28 Aware of
29 Time span
30 Japanese-American cons
34 Mining city in Colorado
36 Artist who wrote 'Hidden Faces'
37 Harlem rooms
38 Left
41 Glee
44 Emulsifier
45 Like Boob McNutt
50 Feeling of dread
51 What 'Machbeth doth murder'?
52 Special edition
53 Actor
54 Williamson
55 Chew up the set
58 Marshall
59 Support on a
60 Pawnee's ally
61 Prying
63 Injuries applying to Elizabeth II

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALABAMA, ALABAMA, ALABAMA, etc. Columns include HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including names like 'AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FUND' and 'WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT FUND'.



BOOKS

MIXED COMPANY
Women in the Modern Army.
By Helen Rogan. 333 pp. \$14.95.
G.P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10016.
Reviewed by John Leonard

CLIFFORD ALEXANDER, who was Jimmy Carter's secretary of the Army, said this to Helen Rogan: "West Point, just like Harvard, is less important than it thinks it is. If it was in North Dakota, you wouldn't know it was there."
The trouble, suggests Rogan, is that the values of West Point — including the superstition that the faster you can run, the better you will lead — are also the values of the U.S. Army and, to some extent, the values of the culture on which that Army depends for its images and fantasies of manliness. Men go to war, where they are mystically bound, in order to protect the children. If the women go to war with the men, then the men have no way of proving they are better than the women.

Best Sellers

Table listing best-selling books with titles, authors, and weeks on the list. Includes titles like 'AN INDICENT OBSESSION' and 'THE LORD GOD MADE THEM'.

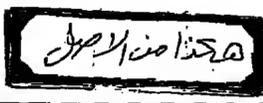
Advertisement for 'THE BOOK OF GIANTS' featuring a large illustration of a giant and promotional text.

BRIDGE

BRIDGING two-suited hands in the face of an opposing opening bid often presents a problem. The top and bottom method would have been ideal for West when South opened one spade. Having shown his two suits with a cue bid of two spades, he could then have moved to show extra high-card strength and distribution.

JUMBLE word game advertisement featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and woman and a list of words to be unscrambled.

Imprimé par P.L.O. - J. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



Cobb and the Medicine Man

New York Times Service
EW YORK — Baseball fans who have been told for a few years or who know how to read must know that Tyrus Raymond Cobb was not distinguished for a sweetly companionable disposition. In autobiography, Cobb tells of his days as a Detroit slugger when he fought with his teammates and "kept spon of a lethal nature close by me at all times. It was through as a player before we met and encounters were too few to influence my personal

RED SMITH

of him, although he did write — upbraiding me using an anecdote I am confident was true because Granddad Rice had told it to me.

A recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association carried a piece about Cobb that would expect to find more readily in The Sports News. It is by Dr. Joseph E. Hardison of the Emory Administration Medical Center in Decatur, Ga., and Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta.

"In the summer of 1960," Hardison wrote, "I was a 2nd-year medical intern. I still thrilled at hearing a name called over the hospital paging system. I liked with a swagger and carried (like six-guns) my thesaurus in my right coat pocket and my percussive hammer in my left. The only challenge to my competence, competence and training had been limited to the inevitable question: 'Are you an intern or a staff?' That is, until I tried to work up Tyrus Raymond Cobb.

"Mr. Cobb was 73 years old and in pain from metastatic cancer of the prostate. He was not in a good mood. I introduced myself and got no further. Mr. Cobb informed me that he would have none of my stinging and poking. I was to give him something for his right then."

"Suddenly, there was the roar of the crowd. I was the mound (I was a pitcher in high school) facing Georgia Peach, the greatest baseball player who ever lived, poised on his toes, hands wide apart on the mound, crowding the plate and murder in his eyes. 'I told Mr. Cobb I couldn't give him anything for his right I had talked to and examined him.

"Mr. Cobb bunted my best fastball down the first-use line, pulling the first baseman off the bag, leaving me to cover — and to face an awesome display of speed, sparks and spikes flying down the line.

"Mr. Cobb told me I was a rank, incompetent amateur and I was to give him something for pain immediately. He was wrong. I was not an amateur. I had an issued uniform with my name on them and was being paid \$200 a month.

"I was not an amateur — I was a professional in my rookie year. I stood my ground, spikes or no spikes, and again asked Mr. Cobb to cooperate with me.

"With disdain, Mr. Cobb telephoned and told his private physician he had sent a boy to do a man's job. He attending physician told me he understood my situation but he knew Mr. Cobb very well and assured he would be a different person when free of pain and so he was.

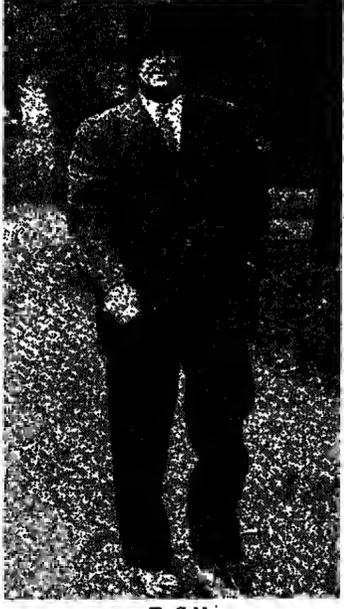
"He let me examine him. He talked with me about Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Walter Johnson. He told me the only player he ever intentionally tried to harm was a pitcher who threw at his head. He signed a baseball for me. We became friends.

"Tyrus Raymond Cobb was born Dec. 18, 1896, in Narrows, Ga. He led the American League 12 times in batting and six times in stolen bases. He holds American League records in games played, times at bat, runs scored, total hits and three-base hits. His lifetime batting average was .367, higher than that of any other Hall of Famer.

"Mr. Cobb had a son, a physician, who died prematurely of a malignancy. The hospital in Royston, Ga., exists with the help of a large donation from Mr. Cobb.

"Ty Cobb died in the summer of 1961. It was some time later before I realized I should not have insisted on a complete history and physical examination before relieving his pain.

"It has taken me 20 years to admit it."



Ty Cobb in London, 1920.

Chaud of France Is Surprise Winner of Cup Giant Slalom

From Agency Dispatches
SAINT GERVAIS, France — Elisabeth Chaud continued the recent success of the French women's ski team with her first World Cup victory in a giant slalom race, here Tuesday.

Chaud, whose best cup finish before Tuesday was an eighth last year in a giant slalom race at Wang, Switzerland, is the first Frenchwoman to win a cup giant slalom since Danielle Debernard in 1976.

Unsurprisingly, Chaud, who turned 21 two weeks ago, was delighted with her unanticipated victory. "Yes, I'm surprised," she said. "I knew I could do it this season, but I didn't expect it now. I thought maybe January."

She was fourth after the morning's first run over the 56-gate course with a drop of 345 meters (about 1,140 feet).

But she turned in the fastest second leg for a combined clocking of 2 minutes, 58.14 seconds. Irene Epple of West Germany, leading after the first run, finished second overall, three-tenths of a second behind Chaud.

Hess Keeps Lead
Erika Hess of Switzerland was third (2:58.59) and Christin Cooper of the United States was fourth (2:58.65).

Hess retained her cup lead with 148 points, followed by Epple at 134 and Cooper at 88.

Asked if she might be peaking too soon before January's world championships in Austria, Chaud said: "Not at all."

"I'll take a win any time I can get it."

"And the championships are just a month away — how can it be too soon?"

Tuesday's race was run under clear skies with little wind factor. The snow was hard-packed, but not icy.

Complaints
Some of the contestants complained about the course.

Commented Hess: "It's the easiest giant slalom course I've skied, too open and too flat with no technical challenge."

"It was more of a downhill's race, and that's why Chaud won."

Chaud is respected more as a downhill racer than as a slalomist.

Epple said: "I blew it on the first run. I was cautious and watching my technique but on this course you just had to led go and be aggressive to win."

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- Women's Giant Slalom
1. Elisabeth Chaud, France, 2:58.14
2. Irene Epple, West Germany, 2:58.59
3. Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 2:58.65
4. Christine Grover, U.S.A., 2:59.44
5. Ursula Konradi, Liechtenstein, 2:59.52
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 2:59.57
7. Maria Epple, West Germany, 2:59.57
8. Fubienne Serrat, France, 2:59.15
9. Susanna Blaser, Austria, 2:59.42
10. Anneliese Rohrer, Austria, 2:59.42
11. Abby Fisher, U.S.A., 2:59.20
12. Anneliese Rohrer, Austria, 2:59.42
13. Zee Hoos, Switzerland, 2:59.02
14. Corinne Alerte, France, 2:59.19
15. Ann Alexander, Sweden, 2:59.27

- World Cup Standings
1. Hess, 148 points
2. Epple, 134
3. Cooper, 88
4. Konradi, Liechtenstein, 72
5. Nelson, U.S.A., 68
6. Serrat, France, 57
7. Blaser, Austria, 57
8. Fisher, U.S.A., 57
9. Hoos, Switzerland, 45
10. Alerte, France, 45
11. Alexander, Sweden, 45



Elisabeth Chaud

"I'll take a win any time I can get it."

Awards Time for Sharpies With the Extra Edge

By Scott Ostler
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — If you've ever kicked your golf ball out from behind a tree, brought home a fish or two over the limit, hid about your kid's age to get him into Little League or sneaked a peek at the other guy's poker hand — this one's for you.

Every year about this time, Sports Illustrated selects its sportsman of the year — a meaningful award, once upon a time. But it has become hopelessly outdated.

S.I. picks its winner on the basis of such sporting virtues as skill and courage. The magazine stubbornly refuses to recognize what has become the most important skill in sport — cheating. The editors at S.I. overlook the fact that it also takes skill and courage to cheat.

So drop a quarter-size slug in the jukebox and punch up Hank Williams' "Your Cheatin' Heart." The nominees are:

The Oakland A's. Baseball has always been ahead of its time in recognizing cheating as an art form, but this year's A's truly advanced the art. Most of Oakland's pitchers threw spitballs, according to most hitters around the league.

And on more than one occasion, at the start of an inning, the A's would make a covert switch, throwing the game ball into the dugout and tossing the infield warm-up ball to the pitcher to use in the game.

Bobby Unser. He won the Indy 500 twice in 1981. He was stripped of the title for illegally passing under the yellow caution flag, but peeped on the grounds that everybody does it — and was reinstated as champion.

Mario Andretti. He wound up

second to Unser, presumably because he didn't cheat as well.

Bill Fitch. The Boston Celtics' coach was thrown out of a game last season against the 76ers. He went to the locker room, turned on his TV set and eavesdropped on the 76ers' timeout huddle. Using a ballboy as a messenger, he relayed his information to the Boston bench. The Celtics won the game, which ultimately gave them the home-court advantage in the playoffs, where they beat the 76ers in the seventh game, in Boston Garden, by one point, on their way to an NBA championship.

Champagne Dan Ford. He was caught red-handed at home plate when the illegal cork insert in his bat popped out.

Nam Elemenberger. The former University of New Mexico basketball coach was convicted on 21 of 22 counts of fraud and filing false public vouchers. The judge, Phillip Balamonte, sentenced Elemenberger to one year's probation and no financial restitution, capturing the spirit of the '80s by declaring:

"How fair is it to incarcerate a person that was doing what nearly everyone in the community wanted him to do — namely winning basketball games?"

Irving Gertner. A court referee from Columbus, Ohio, when Ohio State quarterback Art Schlichter was cited for his third moving traffic violation in a year, he pleaded no contest. He could have been sentenced up to 60 days and fined \$500, but Gertner gave him a suspended \$50 fine instead. Gertner, a devoted Buckeye football fan,

said he hadn't recognized Schlichter.

The Detroit Lions. They beat the Dallas Cowboys on a last-second field goal with 12 Lions on the field.

Sebastian Coe and Steve Orest. The use of rabbits — human pacemakers — is supposed to be against the rules, but both runners used rabbits to help them break world records for the mile on several occasions. They also cheated track fans by continually ducking a head-to-head showdown.

Maurly Wills. After the Oakland A's (of all people) complained that one of Maurly's Seattle Mariners was stepping over the front line of the batter's box, Wills had his groundskeeper secretly extend the front-line of the box an additional 12 inches toward the pitcher's mound.

UCLA. The basketball and football teams were busted for numerous NCAA violations, everything from transcript fixing to illegally giving away a T-shirt. The violations took place in previous years, but under the rules of this award, the person or institution becomes eligible for nomination in the calendar year in which he/they were caught. (The football team was busted in 1980, but the conference penalties against them were only recently approved by the NCAA.)

Rosie Ruiz. She won the Boston Marathon by short-circuiting the course. Actually she did it two years ago, but I wanted to get her name in this contest so I cheated on her eligibility.

Fouts Sets Record As Chargers Win NFL Playoff Berth

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — Quarterback Dan Fouts broke his own National Football League record for passing yards in a season and Rolf Benirschke kicked three field goals to lead San Diego to a third consecutive American Conference West title with a 23-10 victory over Oakland here Monday night.

The Chargers, on the brink of playoff elimination Sunday until Chicago upended Denver, 35-24, finished in a tie for first with the Broncos at 10-6 but won the title because of their better intradivisional record.

Fouts passed for 223 yards in hitting on 14 of 27 attempts. That gave him 4,802 yards for the season — 385 better than the mark he set last year. One of his completions was a 29-yarder to wide receiver Charlie Joiner for a touchdown. Rookie running back James Brooks had a tackle-breaking 29-yard run midway through the first quarter. Benirschke's field goals were of 24, 27 and 39 yards.

San Diego, which has won four of its last five games, meets Miami, the American Conference East champion, Jan. 2 in Miami.

Me. I stole the idea for this column from a guy in the office.

Such are the nominees so far — but there are still nine cheating days until the New Year.

The winners will be selected by the awards committee presided over by Bottom Line Balamonte, just to make sure no funny stuff goes on.

Remember, kids: It's only cheating if you get caught.

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Rookie Goalie Makes His Mark In Record Time

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Goalie Paul Skidmore set an unenviable National Hockey League record Sunday for the St. Louis Blues.

It took Winnipeg's Doug Small a mere five seconds to score against Skidmore, who had been playing for Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League and was making his first NHL appearance.

Small's goal broke the record of six seconds set by Detroit's Henry Boucha in Montreal on Jan. 28, 1973.

"When they threw the puck over after the faceoff, their defense mishandled it," Small said. "I just walked in."

The Jets won, 5-4.



Running back James Brooks gave the Chargers an early lead against Oakland Monday night with a 29-yard touchdown run.

Battle of Britain: Bulldog, Bulldog, Brouhaha

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — He stands ready in Spain. One foot is perched lazily on a ball, his ample belly slung over his shorts and an sly smirk on his face. He has a certain swagger. But the image is betrayed by two legs protruding through the shorts. For he is Bulldog Bobby, a Disneyesque caricature of a symbolizing England's

great achievement in scrambling into the 24-nation finals of the 1982 World Cup.

Bulldog Bobby's success is already assured. He is the front man, the logo with British soccer authorities are spinning \$1-million in endorsements. Everything in Bobby's commercial garden was just dandy — until the government suddenly took objection to his image.

"This logo actually gives the bootleggers something with which to

identify." Neil MacFarlane, the minister for sport, complained this week. "Our image abroad is bad enough already. . . Bulldog Bobby can only aggravate the attitude of police in Spain dealing with the problem (of bootleggers)."

"There is a real danger of bootlegging, and that would be a tragedy

for the majority of decent people who want to go there to support their team, or even just for a holiday."

The minister added that he intends to ask the soccer authorities to drop the "insane" logo. But the authority, rapid as ever when it comes to protecting lucrative interests, bared fangs of its own. The minister's remarks are, according to Football Association Secretary Ted Croker, "staggering and irresponsible."

In the Balance

Bulldog Bobby is a figure of fun and fun — Croker says MacFarlane's outburst could be damaging commercially. Heaven forbid! The reputation of British bootleggers abroad is one thing. The bank balance quite another.

Besides, concludes Croker, there is no question of the logo's being changed, least of all for a minister who is "not very well informed." Apparently he has suggested using a lion — but are lions more genteel than a bulldog?

We leave them growing at one another while the manufacturers go on pouring out T-shirts, trinkets and souvenirs bearing a mascot that, in Croker's eyes, does give an impression of strength, but the bulldog is really a very gentle animal.

Just like those misunderstood ambassadors who roam England in the guise of English soccer bootleggers.

The nation, meanwhile, heard confirmation last weekend that Kevin Beattie, whose muscular presence and solid heading domination might have bolstered its World Cup defense, is finished at the age of 28.

That, in Christmas week, was finally brought home to him by a specialist's ultimatum. Pack up now, or except the fact that from 40 onward you will need a stick to hobble around. Cold, stiff, final — the last words any player wants to hear.

In Beattie's case, the news is hardly unsuspected, coming as it did after another attempted comeback in which he played in the reserves for an hour — and then could not walk for a week.

He was a player who arrived at Ipswich Town from Carlisle, in England's far North, clutching a paper bag and with a total of six pennies in his pocket. I first saw him 10 years ago when, ironically, it was his height and strength that stood out on the nation's youth team — which at that time dominated the world.

"He's a jewel," said his manager, Bobby Robson. "Good in the air, good left foot, speedy and so strong. It's like finding a diamond. I expected to nurse him, but he torpedoes his way into the team and I can't get him out."

By age 20, Beattie had played over 50 times in the English first division. But soon the injuries had begun to pile up. He had persistent back trouble. He broke an arm. He came back and played too soon through the pain of a knee that was opened up by surgeons five times.

Now, at 28, Beattie finds that not only is his career in shreds and his knee withered by arthritis, but his insurers are wrangling. Apparently if he had been cut out at the knee in some fearful soccer accident, he could now claim as much as £25,000 to help him get through the rest of his life. But the injuries are degenerative and insurance companies, as ever, will delve into the small print to see how little they can get away with.

For sure, Ipswich, one of Britain's caring clubs, will run a testimonial match for a favoured son. They miss him. And they fill his position with young Steve MacCall, who has taken a place called Carlisle and who was sent down to Ipswich by the scout named John Carruthers — the same man had sent down Beattie 12 years earlier.

None of this will fill the void of a player who, but for his horrendous susceptibility to injury, would have represented his country 10 times the number of occasions his nine caps represent.

Change a Constant

But there will be replacements. There always are. In Italy, a club called Fiorentina jumped into the league leadership Sunday. Fiorentina has managed a magnificent spell of victories while its captain and national hero, Giampiero Antononi, recovers from a collision with a goalkeeper that shattered his skull and nearly took his life.

And in Spain, Barcelona consolidated its own lead and enjoyed a 3-1 victory over arch-rival Real Madrid last weekend shortly after Bernd Schuster, the dashing young German around whom the team is built, underwent surgery for damaged cartilage. Medical technology improves with the years, but Jupp Derwall, the West German national trainer, last week warned that "such injuries as Schuster's have terminated careers."

If it even threatens, then imagine how Schuster's recent refusal to play for his country will haunt him. Imagine how every player who is cheated of his time must rue the days he gave less than his all. Imagine how stupid a team coach such as Georges Peyroche of Paris St. Germain must feel if his plan backfires — a plan to force the brilliant Dominique Rocheteau to train and play despite injuries the coach believes are "maladies imaginaires."

A melancholy message for Christmas, to be sure, but even poorer players (and their demonic managers) must see in the misfortunes around them that their opportunities hold good only as long as the flesh is willing. They should dig in, like the proverbial bulldog, and let no chance pass them by.

Transactions

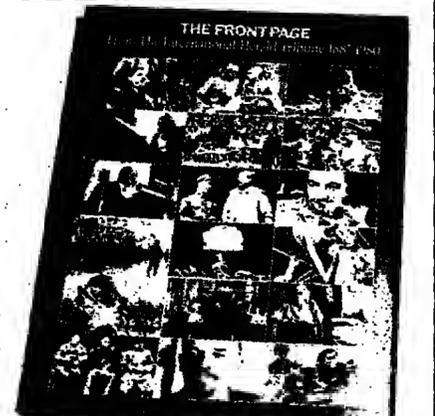
BASEBALL
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Alvin Schmidt, 30th baseman.
BASKETBALL
PORTLAND—Signed Steve Jamison, center.
UTAH—Signed Steve Swenson, guard.
FOOTBALL
CALGARY—Signed Jerry Kuehn on a one-year contract.

HOCKEY
LOS ANGELES—Signed Scott Gorton, left wing, from New Haven of the American Hockey League.
MONTREAL—Traded Pierre Larocque, center, to Hartford for future considerations.
ILLINOIS—Signed Neale Shoen, offensive center, to a five-year contract.

METRO FOOTBALL CONFERENCE
Hoped Jack Keller president and Chris Shelton secretary-treasurer.

THE FRONT PAGE

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NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
Washington	11	4	1	340	279	.719
N.Y. Jets	10	5	3	302	266	.696
Buffalo	10	6	3	311	316	.625
Baltimore	2	14	0	229	323	.124
New England	2	14	0	221	370	.124

Central Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
Chicago	12	4	0	421	304	.750
Pittsburgh	8	9	0	358	320	.476
Houston	7	9	0	301	355	.438
Cleveland	5	11	0	274	373	.313

Western Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
San Diego	10	6	0	408	360	.625
Denver	10	6	0	321	289	.625
Kansas City	9	7	0	324	328	.563
Oakland	7	9	0	272	342	.438
Seattle	6	10	0	322	388	.375

NATIONAL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
Philadelphia	12	4	0	347	270	.750
Atlanta	10	6	0	348	321	.625
N.Y. Giants	9	7	0	295	297	.563
Washington	8	8	0	347	349	.500
St. Louis	7	9	0	315	408	.438

Central Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
Tennessee	9	7	0	315	308	.563
Detroit	8	8	0	327	323	.500
Green Bay	8	8	0	334	361	.500
Minnesota	7	9	0	325	349	.438
Chicago	6	10	0	324	376	.375

Western Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pct.
N.W. France	12	3	0	357	328	.813
Atlanta	7	9	0	404	323	.438
Los Angeles	6	10	0	309	391	.375
New Orleans	4	12	0	297	378	.250

Projected Division Wins
v—qualified for playoffs.
San Diego 23, Oakland 10
End of Regular Season

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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